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## SECRETARY M'ADOO URGES HEAVY TAX ON WAR PROFITS

Before House Ways and Means  
Committee He Recommends a  
Flat Eighty Per Cent Levy on  
All of Such Excess Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an effort to straighten out complications and tangles in the Revenue Bill, as well as to come to an agreement on differences of opinion on matters of policy between the Treasury Department and the House Ways and Means Committee, Secretary McAdoo spent three hours on Wednesday in executive session with members of the committee.

The main difference between the Secretary of the Treasury and the committee is in regard to the tax on excess profits and war profits. Whereas the committee thinks that present excess profits taxes should be increased to make up the desired revenue.

Secretary McAdoo in his first statement to the committee held that it would be a better scheme to maintain the present excess tax and to raise the remaining deficit by means of a tax on so-called war profits.

He insisted strongly on the necessity for the passage of the bill without delay, and declared that because of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign the Revenue Bill should become law before Sept. 28.

He begged the committee to lose no time in reporting the bill to the House. After Wednesday's session the opinion prevailed that all differences would be amicably settled. Secretary McAdoo will appear before the committee again today.

Following is Mr. McAdoo's statement regarding the attitude of the Treasury as to the best method of raising \$8,000,000,000 aimed at:

"To summarize again my views concerning the war profits tax, let me say that there should be a war profits tax at a flat rate of 80 per cent, and that the excess profits tax should not be depended upon to produce increased revenue, but that modifications are desirable to reduce the inequalities of the present law.

Should you determine, in making such modifications, to make alterations in the rates, they should be made with a view to producing the same amount of revenue as during the past year from the excess profits tax and in a way more equal, less fraught with hardship to small business concerns.

"If you accept this view, you will not increase the rates in the upper brackets though you may increase some of the lower rates, while increasing the exemption and eliminating the inequalities.

"The imposition of these great taxes, calculated to produce \$8,000,000,000 in one year, casts a heavy burden upon you, gentlemen, and upon me. For years, even under the tax law of 1917, taxes have been in such relatively moderate amounts as in only exceptional cases to produce hardship. Should the Congress enact a law this year calculated to produce revenue of \$8,000,000,000, it will do so as a necessary war measure, carrying with it a heavy burden upon the business and prosperity of the country which can only be borne if the burden falls equally and justly according to the ability of the tax payer to meet it.

"No arbitrary rule, no foresight of yours, can deal with every case in a manner to produce justice, equity, and avoid ruin. In order to equalize taxation, authority must be conferred upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, acting with the advice of a board of advisers and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. These are war measures and require to be dealt with as such.

"Another not less important element in this situation is the importance of having the measure you do present to the Congress one in which advantage is taken of the experience and knowledge of the subject which experts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue have accumulated in the past nine months of intimate association and experience with the operation of the existing law. I venture to urge upon you, therefore, a careful consideration of the recommendation.

"Such subjects as amortization, depreciation, etc., entering profoundly into the elements of calculation of every tax, are subjects upon which the experts of the internal revenue bureau, such as Dr. Adams, here, are able to speak with greater knowledge than the Secretary of the Treasury or members of the Ways and Means Committee. I beg you, therefore, to seek and act upon their advice in these matters.

"With regard to luxury taxes: I have not had an opportunity to examine the tentative conclusions of the committee. I know that suggestions were invited by your chairman and furnished by the Treasury Department, and I wish to say that a war revenue act such as this must be should be made with a broader point of view than that merely of producing revenue—from the point of view also of curtailing wasteful expenditure. From this point of view, such taxes as that proposed upon the employment of numerous domestic servants, are of great importance.

"Turning to another matter which is

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

General Rawlinson, who is in command of the first British army, under Sir Douglas Haig, and General Humbert, who is in command of the French advancing on Noyon, are both of them experiencing the toughest possible resistance. Whether for political or strategic reasons the Germans have made up their minds that they must hold on to the Heights of Chaubais and those of Lassigny. Chaubais, of course, is the junction for the important railway that supplies Roye, whilst Lassigny is one of the outposts of Noyon. Both are covered by heavily entrenched hills, which the British and the French have been attempting to dominate ever since they reached them. Report after report comes from the front that both Chaubais and Lassigny have been entered by the troops under Sir Douglas Haig, but that up to now these stories have been the merest gossip, without a shadow of foundation, although they have been glorified with black headlines, in the papers, is absolutely certain. It cannot be stated too often that unless the public wishes to riot in false information, it had better confine itself to



The Hebuterne sector

German troops have evacuated their positions at Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisseux-au-Mont and Bucquoy

the official communiqués which contain the actual facts. It may possibly be extremely interesting to some people to read of the capture of Lassigny Massif, in other words the high ground dominating Lassigny, every

## MR. HUGHES SPEAKS OF THE ONLY PEACE

Prime Minister of Australia  
States That Peace Is Only  
Possible After the Destruction  
of German Military Power

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia spoke at a dinner given at the Savoy Hotel by the Ministry of Information to a number of representatives of the Australian press, visiting England.

Mr. Hughes, describing the war conditions not only as they were now, but during the perilous months of March, April and May, when it seemed, as he said, as if the Germans were going to seize the Channel ports and capture Paris, spoke in praise of the spirit of the British people in these circumstances.

"The British people," he said, "after four years are facing this war in a truly great spirit. Their spirit is distinctly better in 1918 than in 1916. There is talk in holes and corners about peace by negotiation, but such talk does not find response in the minds of the great mass of the people. The average citizen wants peace, but knows you can no more attempt to persuade a man-eating tiger to abate its fury by soft words, than secure by negotiation a lasting peace from Germany until her military power is broken. The British citizen wants peace very badly, so badly that he is going to get it the only way possible, that is, by destroying the military power of Germany, the great enemy of the world's peace."

Mr. Hughes reviewed the great battles of France and Flanders, which the Australian editors are able to visit and paid tribute to the valor of the French and British armies, and to the boys from America in their hundreds of thousands, brimming over with courage, confidence and good spirits, desiring only one thing, to get at the Hun and write upon him free America's opinion of his foul deeds. He concluded with the Australian soldiers, "Those brave men, many of whom have gone over the top a thousand times, have been wounded, sent again and again to the front. When you hear these brave men ask how are the reinforcements coming forward, you will feel," Mr. Hughes continued, "that upon Australia, above all else, devolves the duty of relieving these gallant boys for a brief season, from the fierce heat and cruel burdens of war, maintaining at full strength those glorious battalions, whose deeds have covered Australia with a glory, which can never be dimmed."

## SPAIN AWAITING GERMANY'S REPLY

Series of Cabinet Councils Held  
in Madrid—Public and Press  
Stirred by the Continued Tor-  
pedoing of Spanish Ships

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—A long and anxious series of Cabinet councils, eight in all, to consider Spain's relations with Germany has just terminated, the King presiding over the last one at the palace. During this period the situation has been most tense and neither ministers nor newspapers have made any attempt to hide their anxiety, although the former have been pledged to secrecy concerning details of the proceedings. Certain facts, however, are established and admitted.

As the result of the recent torpedoings, which have been of a specially aggravating character, one being of a Spanish vessel requisitioned by the government and coming from the United States to Spain with a cargo of petroleum and another of a Spanish

## APPORTIONMENT OF ALLIES' SEA FORCES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that a small force from a United States cruiser participated in the landing operations at Archangel, which are said to have been carried out with a very considerable measure of success. In view of the attempts which have been made to attribute too much or too little credit to one navy or another operating in European waters, the following figures are eloquent:

Of the destroyer forces engaged in the anti-submarine campaign in mid-July last, Great Britain had 80 per cent, France 6, the United States 14; of the submarines Great Britain had 78 per cent, France 17, the United States 5. For miscellaneous patrol craft forces the figures were: Great Britain 88 per cent, France 11 and the United States 3 per cent. In the Mediterranean, the destroyer forces were apportioned thus: Great Britain 27 per cent, France 38, Italy 26, Japan 7, the United States 2; submarines, Great Britain 13 per cent, France 37, Italy 50; miscellaneous, Great Britain 23, France 65, Italy 4, and the United States 8 per cent.

## REPORT MADE ON L'AFFAIRE HUMBERT

Commission Which Has Been In-  
vestigating Charges Against  
Senator Makes Statement to  
Military Governor of Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The government commission which for some time past has been investigating the charges made against M. Charles Humbert, formerly owner of Le Journal de Paris and a Senator for the Meuse, has now made its report to the Military Governor of Paris. The report tends to charge Senator Humbert with communicating with the enemy, and a bill is to be introduced into the Senate on its assembly next month suspending Senator Humbert's parliamentary immunity.

L'affaire Humbert, which, for the last eight months, has sporadically claimed public attention not only in Paris but throughout the world, had its origin, like so many other of the recent affairs in France, in the Bolo Pasha case. During the trial of Bolo early in the present year, a steady stream of evidence was forthcoming tending to implicate Senator Humbert.

It was clearly proved that he had received from Bolo a very large sum of money amounting to 500,000 francs in return for shares in Le Journal. Bolo Pasha's attorney devoted a large part of his final argument to laying at the door of Senator Humbert crimes charged against his client, and as the suspicion deepened Senator Humbert himself demanded that the government should clear up the doubt surrounding his case, either by arresting him and placing him on trial or by ceasing to cast continual aspersions upon him which he was unable to refute, he said, without an open trial.

Senator Humbert was actually arrested on Feb. 18, largely as the result of information received from America. The investigation of the American activity of Bolo Pasha, showed that Charles Humbert had German money amounting to 850,000 francs on deposit in the United States. Senator Humbert, in a letter to Captain Bouchardon of the Paris Military Court, sought to explain these deposits by saying that the money in question came from his personal fortune, being deposited in August, 1915, for the purpose of purchasing print paper for Le Journal.

The affair sprang prominently into notice a few weeks ago, when Maitre de Moro-Giafferi, M. Humbert's counsel, addressed a letter to Maitre Juge, under-Secretary for Military Justice, pleading for the early trial of his client, and that at least one of the charges against him should be taken at once and without waiting for the report of the commission. M. Juge, in the course of his reply assured Maitre de Moro-Giafferi that he had passed his request on to the government commissioner attached to the Third Council of War, and there the matter rested, until the news just at hand that the commission has made its report and that action by the Senate may be expected shortly.

## ARAB-SYRIANS TO HELP YOUNG TURKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—A dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve states that an Arab-Syrian mission of seven members has left Constantinople for Switzerland. Its object, the dispatch states, is to defend the Young Turk policy in Arabia and Syria and the mission is closely connected with the machinations of the former Khedive and his agents against the Entente.

## PROPAGANDA CHECKED

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Newspapers published in the Polish language in the State of Parana, South Brazil, have been suspended by the government because of pro-German tendencies.

## 'PERFECTLY LAWFUL' SAYS DR. MANNIX

Roman Catholic Archbishop of  
Melbourne So Declares Re-  
garding Drink and Gambling—  
Abuse Should Be Dealt With

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Following a riot in so-called patriotic gambling, Australia is rapidly awakening to the necessity for higher standards of citizenship. The temperance movement is growing steadily and quickly, and the success of the French Red Cross appeal, divested of all the gambling paraphernalia of many other carnivals, has had an excellent effect.

That Dr. Mannix, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, does not, apparently, find himself in agreement with this change in public opinion will probably not hinder its development. Speaking recently in the Cathedral Hall, Fitzroy, he remarked that some people desired to introduce total prohibition and to stop all gambling. The use of drink was perfectly lawful; gambling, too, might be perfectly lawful in itself. Certainly the abuse of both should be dealt with.

In strong contrast to this statement was the denunciation by the Anglican Archbishop of gambling in any form, whether for church, charity or patriotism.

Temperance bodies have warmly indorsed the action of the Royal Agricultural Society in stopping the sale of alcoholic liquor at the forthcoming Royal Show.

The State Council of the Victorian Alliance has resolved to concentrate for the next six months, through the strength of the empire movement, to secure (a) a war-time prohibition; (b) a state option by a majority decision.

A resolution adopted by the state executive of the Women's Christian Temperance Union expresses "warm appreciation and admiration of the great progress and magnificent work for prohibition made by our sisters and comrades in the United States, who try in the most effective way to win the war by fighting the deadly liquor traffic. May we all strive until we gain a triumphant victory."

In the increasing determination to wipe out the liquor evil, temperance workers have not overlooked the good results already achieved through the Licensing Court in Victoria. In the last 18 months, since the introduction of new reduction provisions, 129 hotels have been deprived of their licenses, making a total of 1183 hotels deprived of licenses since July 1907, when the first deprivation sitting was fixed.

In the mother state of New South Wales several thousand women assembled in the domain and agreed to a motion declaring that drink and racing distracted the attention of men from the supreme issue of war, and hindered the sending of adequate reinforcements to the front; also calling on the government to follow the example of Canada by introducing prohibitive legislation.

## SIR ROBERT BORDEN BUSY

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—After a conference with the Canadian ministers yesterday morning, and subsequently with Sir Robert Falconer, Sir Robert Borden attended a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet, which lasted until 2 o'clock. During the afternoon, he had a conference with Lord Reading, and in the evening, a long conference with Mr. Lloyd George.

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## ANOTHER PAPAL NUNCIO FOR PEKING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—As was expected in Paris the Chinese Government declining to receive Monsignor Petrelli as papal nuncio has not checked the Vatican designs. It is announced from Rome that whilst the Vatican does not in the least admit the pro-German charges against Monsignor Petrelli, yet it is willing to substitute a Piedmontese ecclesiastic, or, should China's attitude have been caused by French representations to appoint a French ecclesiastic as nuncio.

Meanwhile, Osservatore Romano, the Vatican organ, has published an article in which it endeavors to show that the appointment of a papal nuncio to Peking, far from interfering with the rights of France conferred by the Franco-Chinese treaty of 1858 will, on the contrary, enable her to exercise those rights more effectively.

## MEXICO ASSERTS SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

It Refuses to Recognize Right  
of Great Britain to Protest  
Against Oil Decree, and Says  
Proper Recourse Is to Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration officials view with some displeasure a reply given by the Mexican Government to the protest of Great Britain against the oil lease decree of the Carranza Government issued Feb. 27. This decree, it will be recalled, placed restrictions upon foreign-owned oil leases in Mexico so stringent that the regulations, if enforced, would amount practically to confiscation of the property and the depriving of the leaseholders of enjoying the advantages contemplated in the leaseholds.

The State Department has not received an official copy of the answer of the Mexican Government to the British protest, but dispatches from Mexico announce that the Carranza government has in effect told the British Government that inasmuch as the decree concerns Mexico's internal affairs attention can be paid officially to outside protests. The British position, which will be upheld, of course, by international law, is that while the fee of the Mexican oil lands is vested in Mexico, the oil leases referred to and which were made the subject of protest are foreign property and are to be distinctly recognized as such.

Administration officials are plainly disappointed over this new phase of the oil lease situation. The decree was to have gone into effect the 1st of August, but its operation was deferred a week. In effect a system of taxation is contemplated that would render it impossible, in the view of the British leaseholders, to operate the wells.

Apart from the immediate case itself, the international aspect is quite disappointing to diplomatists who have been hoping that Mexico, in the present stage of world affairs would at least sit still. Mexico has been and is the favorite field of German agents. This has been the situation ever since the break between the United States and Germany. The German agents have exerted themselves to influence

(Continued on page eight, column six)

## TZECH FORCES IN RUSSIA THREATEN MOSCOW SUPPLIES

Help Received by Tzecho-Slo-  
vaks in Russia Proper From  
Population—Troops in Siberia  
Are Facing German Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Vladivostok message states the Tzecho-Slovaks and townsfolk heartily welcomed the British declaration to the peoples of Russia, which has dispelled Russian fears that intervention might mean occupation, and has increased the popularity of the allied troops.

Meanwhile the apparent disparity between the reports concerning the position of the Tzecho-Slovak forces is now explained by authoritative information to the effect that their position is strong in Russia proper, but weak in Siberia, and particularly in the Baikal region. Thus, while in the West they are being materially assisted by the population and are threatening the Moscow food supply, in the East they are hard pressed and have to deal not with Bolshevik forces only, but mainly with strong bodies of German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war.

Meanwhile a Moscow message states that the following Bolshevik report has been issued to the press there: On the western Tzecho-Slovak front, near the village of Alexievka, a flotilla came into touch with the enemy. A reconnoitering vessel was sunk together with a three-funneled steamer. The enemy was obliged to retreat, and we occupied the village of Merovka to the south of Kharlynsk on the Volga. After an encounter near Telushki, we advanced toward Simbirsk. Between Burkall and Bugulma, the railway line from Ufa to Simbirsk is in our hands. On the eastern Tzecho-Slovak front, we occupied the station of Midiopskaja, and, south of Kugur, we occupied the villages of Neikovskoje and Otizkoje, north of Krassnaufinsk. The town of Irbis, northeast of Ykaterinburg is in enemy hands.

## A Bolshevik Note

Complaints Made to American Consul  
of Misdeeds of Anglo-French

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Bolshevik government of Russia, as late as Aug. 6, considered itself still at peace with the United States, although at war with Great Britain and France, according to a note delivered on that date by Mr. T. Tchitcherin, foreign minister, to Mr. Poole, the United States Consul-General at Moscow, as quoted by the German semi-official Wolf Bureau.

Placed at the Consul-General's disposal the Russian wireless station, and asked Mr. Poole to inform his government that an unjustifiable attack was being made upon the Bolshevik government. Mr. Tchitcherin protested against the allied landing in the north. His note, as sent by the Wolf Bureau, in a dispatch from Moscow, under date of Tuesday, reads:

"Dear Mr. Poole: At the time when Citizen Lenin, in a speech referring to the unjustifiable Anglo-French invasion, declared that the British and French were in fact at war with us, and you came to ask whether peace or war existed between us, and whether you were to remain with us, I replied that our people were still at peace with yours and that to enable you to continue acting as representative of the United States the same facilities would be granted you as heretofore.

"This possibility still holds good as far as we are concerned, inasmuch as the interruption of cable communication by way of the Murmansk is the work of Great Britain, not ours. As the only possibility of communicating with your government we have placed our wireless station at your disposal.

"We, therefore, request you to inform your government and peoples abroad that a completely unjustifiable attack and a pronounced act of violence are being committed upon us. We have done nothing to deserve such an attack. Our people want nothing but to live in peace and friendship with the masses and workers of all nations.

"Despite the existing state of peace, Anglo-French armed forces have invaded our territory, taken our towns and villages by force, dissolved our workers' organizations, imprisoned their members and driven them from their homes without any reason possibly warranting these predatory acts. "Without a declaration of war and without the existence of a state of war, hostilities are opened against us and our national property is pillaged. Toward us no justice is observed and no law acknowledged by those who sent these invading troops against us, for we are the first in the world to establish a government for the oppressed poor. Barefaced robbery is held permissible against us.

"These people, who did not declare war against us, act like barbarians toward us, but we, who represent the oppressed poor, are no barbarians like these invaders. Our retaliation against those who shoot the members of our Soviets does not take the shape of similar acts against representatives of these governments. The official



government representatives enjoy an immunity which is refused by the latter's official departments to our Soviet members.

"While we take this attitude toward the official representatives of Great Britain and France, we take into consideration your own urgent request, because we regard you as the representative of a nation which, to use your own words, will undertake nothing against the Soviets, if we retaliate with precautionary measures against the war-like measures directed against us. It is in pursuance of this that we intern the nationals of invading powers in concentration camps. We regard these nationals as civilian prisoners. We apply these precautionary measures only against the members of the property classes, who are our opponents. No such measures are taken against our natural allies, the workmen of these same countries, who happen to be here. The working classes of the whole world are our friends.

"Precisely at this moment we say this to the countries whose armies proceed with open violence against us, and we call out to their peoples: 'Peace be to the homes of the poor!'"

"As you stated to us that your nation does not propose to destroy the Soviets, we ask you now if you can not tell us plainly what Great Britain wants with us. Is Great Britain's aim to destroy the most popular government the world has ever seen, namely the councils of the poor and the peasants? Is her aim a counter-revolution?"

"In view of the acts referred to by me, I must assume that that is true. We must believe that her intention is to reestablish the worst tyranny in the world, namely the hated Tsarism. Or does she contemplate seizing any specific town or territory she can name?"

"Remembering your kindness, I hope you will help us to elucidate these problems."

#### German Views of Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—While no confirmation is available of the reported flight of the Soviet Government from Moscow, German papers continue to convey the impression that Russia is in a state of upheaval. This is a dispatch to the Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung quotes the journal Tashweek as declaring that the anti-Bolshevik movement is spreading rapidly and that the Bolshevik Soviet has been overthrown in the government of Viazma and replaced by a Social Revolutionary and Menshevik administration. The paper added that the abolition of Bolshevik rule in the government of Ural has also been decided on, while a revolution has broken out in the government of Tver, and the Bolshevik leader, Olshinski, was shot in broad daylight in the street of Kazan.

In the government of Saratov also, 32 townships have declared against the Bolsheviks, and in the governments of Ryazan and Novgorod, revolutionaries are reported to have massacred Bolshevik wholesalers.

Meanwhile a Moscow telegram to Dusseldorf Nachrichten states that arrests of Red Guard officers continue, and many have already been executed on the ground that they had secretly persuaded a number of Red Guards to join the enemy in case of battle. The Vossische Zeitung for its part continues to comment bitterly on the situation. The retreat of the German Embassy to Pskov is a retreat from Russia, it declares, and it remarks that a nation torn asunder by thousands of conflicts and weakened by revolution, has yet found energy and unanimity enough to tear up the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty. An inexorable fate, on the paper adds, is driving Germany on toward a fresh state of war with Russia, unless at the last moment, a remedy is found.

In the absence of direct news from Russia, these German accounts of the situation remain unverified. Similarly, while the release of Mr. Lockhart, the British agent in Moscow, is believed to be unconditional, the only news at present of the British and French subjects in Moscow comes through the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which publishes a Moscow message stating that, since the British, without any declaration of war, have occupied Russian towns and are shooting Russian citizens, especially members of the Soviet, British subjects and French citizens, with the exception of old people, fathers of large families, and all workmen, have been arrested and interned as hostages.

#### Bad Faith Charged

##### Report of Consul-General Poole Shows Duplicity of Tchitcherin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received from Consul-General Poole at Moscow the details of the manner in which the Soviet Government broke faith with the allied consular officers by arresting them after solemn assurances had been given that consular and diplomatic officials would not be molested. The following summary of the cable messages has been given out by the department:

One of the telegrams, similar in character to a previous message received through other channels, states that on July 29 Lenin declared repeatedly before an official gathering of the Soviets that a state of war existed between the Russian Republic and the allied powers. Because of this the diplomatic representative in Moscow of Great Britain and the consular representatives of France, Italy and the United States visited the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs and inquired if Lenin's declaration should not be considered a declaration of war, involving the rupture of de facto relations and the departure of the Consul. Mr. Tchitcherin said that it need not be so understood, that it was a state of defense rather than a state

of war, and that the government desired to continue its relations with the Entente as it did with Germany under analogous circumstances.

The consuls demanded that to be acceptable any explanation must be publicly made by the head of the government himself. They also pointed out that the question was inseparable from that of the departure of the members of the former military mission. After having agreed to facilitate the departure of these persons, in accordance with international law, the government, they said, had raised absolutely inadmissible objections. The foreign representatives also stated that they could not see in this attitude anything but confirmation of Lenin's declaration of the existence of a state of war. Tchitcherin said that he would give a reply within three days.

On the night of August 2 a reply was received from Tchitcherin. It stated that inasmuch as Lenin's utterances were made behind closed doors in a meeting at which an agent of the Allies could be present only owing to a special courtesy on the part of the Soviet Government, public explanations could not be given about non-public utterances. As to the members of the military missions, Tchitcherin said that negotiations had been begun with the German authorities to procure safe passage for Petrograd to Stockholm for these officers, passage through Archangel being impossible because British cruisers had already begun the bombardment of the islands covering Archangel.

A third report from Consul-General Poole refers to the arrests of British and French citizens at Moscow. On the afternoon of Aug. 5 there was a conference between Tchitcherin and the Consuls-General of Japan, Sweden and the United States, with the following results:

First, the Soviet Government gave solemn assurances that allied persons having diplomatic or official character would not be molested; second, Tchitcherin stated that the allied military missions would not be allowed to depart, as had already been promised; third, that civil persons arrested were hostages for the lives of Soviet members in territory occupied by the Allies. Tchitcherin said that these persons are civil prisoners, arrested in accordance with the practices of war, for internment. He added that no responsibility could be assumed for their future safety, because Great Britain and France had attacked Archangel without a declaration of war. Mr. Poole stated that he was without knowledge of what had taken place in the north, but warned Tchitcherin that the peoples of the allied nations could not be intimidated, and that the initiation of a system of reprisals by the Soviet Government could only result in individual members of the government being held personally responsible, and in the loss by the Bolshevik cause of whatever respect it might now have in the minds of the civilized world.

A fourth message from Mr. Poole, dated Aug. 6, stated that the authorities forcibly entered the consulates-general of France and England on the afternoon of Aug. 5, and arrested the consuls-general and their staffs. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 6, the consuls-general and part of their staffs were released through the untiring good offices of the Swedish consul-general. Mr. Poole stated that a guard remained around both consulates and would not permit British or French nationals to approach. Mr. Poole pointed out that these acts occurred immediately following the solemn assurance given by Tchitcherin that all persons having diplomatic or consular character would be respected. Feeling that there were no assurances that the American consulate-general would not be violated at any moment, he destroyed his codes and records.

This, and the general situation, made it impossible to carry on his functions, and he accordingly asked the Swedish Consul-General to take over the protection of American interests and at the same time to request facilities of the Soviet Government for the immediate departure of the American diplomatic and consular staff. The allied consuls were doing likewise. All steps were being taken for the security of private American citizens who had not been molested so far. Mr. Poole added that departure would probably be by the way of Petrograd and Stockholm. At the instance of the Swedish Consul-General, the German Embassy had already recommended to the German Government the issuance of the necessary safe conduct.

A fifth report stated that Mr. Poole had received from Norman Armour, Secretary of the American Embassy, whom Mr. Francis left behind at Volgograd when he went to Archangel, a telegram which stated that an assistant from Kedroff, Commissioner of the People, had called to see him, and apparently representatives of other embassies, on the evening of August 1. The emissary said that he had been instructed to ask the diplomatists to go to Moscow, as the Soviet authorities were unable to answer for their safety in Volgograd. After expressing their thanks for the solicitude shown, Mr. Armour and his colleagues referred the agent of the Soviet to their express instructions from their Ambassadors to remain in Volgograd for the protection of their nationals, and pointed out the impossibility of going to Moscow under any pretext whatever.

The American Minister to Sweden has reported to the Department of State that he had been informed by the Swedish Foreign Office that on Aug. 5 the Swedish Consul-General at Moscow took temporary charge of American as well as English and Japanese interests.

#### Emperor Karl in Germany

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Emperor Karl of Austria, with Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister; Prince von Hohenlohe, Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, and Count von Wedel, German Ambassa-

dor to Vienna, are expected at German main headquarters tomorrow to discuss all pending questions, according to Berlin advices to the Frankfurter Zeitung. The advices add that Mr. Joffe, Russian Ambassador to Germany, had left Berlin for Moscow to obtain the reaffirmation of a treaty, supplementing the Brest-Litovsk treaty, which had been initiated Aug. 10.

#### Don-Ukraine Agreement

Monitor from its European Bureau  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Kiev message to the Kölnische Zeitung states that papers report that representatives of the governments of the Ukraine and the Don region signed a treaty August 7, by which Rostov, Taganrog, and the surrounding districts fall to the Don Republic.

#### Mr. Lenin's Unlimited Power

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Because of the counter-revolutionary movement in Russia, the "Second Soviet Congress" has placed the execution of power in the hands of a triumvirate composed of Nikolai Lenin, Premier Leon Trotsky, Minister of War, and Mr. Zinoviov, an associate of Lenin, according to Moscow advices to the Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung. They have been given unlimited power to take all measures necessary to gain victory in the fight of the Soviet Republic against its enemies. The advices add that the leaders of the Kerensky Party, who had been kept under strict Soviet observation, have suddenly disappeared. It is believed in Moscow that they fled abroad.

#### Bolsheviki and Australia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau learns that the Australian Government has decided not to recognize Mr. Considine, the representative for Barrier, New South Wales, in the Federal Parliament, as the new Bolshevik representative in place of Mr. Simonoff, who is returning to Russia.

#### Publishing Nicholas' Diary

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—In announcing that the diaries of Nicholas Romanoff, the former Russian Emperor, will be published, the Moscow newspaper Bjednota says that on the day of his accession to the throne he wrote: "All around is treachery, deception and cowardice."

#### Allied Commander in Siberia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
TOKYO, Japan (Wednesday)—Lieutenant Otani, Commander of the allied expedition to Siberia, left for Vladivostok today with his staff. The Japanese press acclaims Lieutenant Otani as the "right man in the right place."

#### REPORT ISSUED ON LUXURY DUTIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The report of the select committee on new luxury duty was issued today. The committee states that it appeared to them that the government's intention was duly shown that the duty should fall not on everything beyond necessities of life, but only on such expenditure as may fairly be called unnecessary or superfluous. They assumed that the terms of reference relating to "places of luxury" were framed in order to bring within the scope of the tax expenditure of a character which might be considered luxurious in hotels, restaurants and so on, and gave exhaustive consideration to this requirement, with the result they decided to recommend the taxation of articles consumed, rather than places of consumption.

Many witnesses considered rises of prices probable and, in some cases, certain before the end of the year, the committee consider it essential that some machinery should be set up for raising scheduled prices when good evidence was produced that circumstances demand it.

Three lengthy schedules contain detailed list of articles on which a tax is proposed. Schedule A deals with absolute luxuries, which are to be treated as subject to duty whatever the prices paid. Schedule B 1 deals with prices for meals and accommodation at clubs, hotels, restaurants and so on, and schedule B 2 deals with articles subject to duty if the prices paid exceed the amounts specified.

The third schedule chiefly concerns articles of clothing and household furniture, while the first schedule includes jewels, motor cars, pictures, curios, the more expensive articles of dress and so forth.

#### INTERNETMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The House of Commons Committee appointed to investigate the question of internment and exemption from internment of enemy aliens has recommended the internment of a large number of Germans, some of whom have been interned before and afterward released. Publication of the names of the interned enemy aliens has been decided on.

#### DELEGATE TO BE EXPELLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Kölnische Zeitung states that the Rumanian Cabinet Council has decided to expel Mr. Kartamjcheff, former Russian consul at Galtz, and Russian delegate to the International Danube Commission.

## LACK OF ABILITY OF TZAR NICHOLAS

Former Ruler Used by Kaiser for German Ends, and His Acts of Betrayal of Russia Said to Be Result of Sheer Stupidity

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Nicholas Romanoff, the former Tzar of Russia, has been executed by order of a local Soviet, and the act was approved by the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. This report has been definitely confirmed. The life of this last of the Tsars was fully discussed at the moment of his abdication a year ago, but it is well to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph  
Nicholas Romanoff as a child

repeat some of the main facts about his character, for he was part and parcel of the kind of thing against which the allied nations are still fighting—irresponsible individuals playing with the peace of the world and human lives. Nicholas was a very sorry figure, except in his own estimation. He thought he was opposing his near and clever relative, Wilhelm, while in fact he was being used by the latter, who knew how to avail himself of the many weak traits in Nicholas' character, while making him believe that by cooperating the two were working for a world of peace. Had Wilhelm's scheme succeeded, continental Europe might have been at peace for a certain period, intimidated or policed by German gendarmes and other methods.

Nicholas did not deliberately betray Russia, either before or during the present war. He did not think of Russia. Russia meant nothing to him except as the territorial support of his dynasty. He did not have the ability or intelligence to see beyond his own self. If stupidity at critical moments really amounts to treason, as many very convincingly argue, then he was guilty of betraying the Russian people. For many of the acts committed by him can be explained only as the result of sheer stupidity.

The writer recalls a remark made to him some 10 years ago by a prominent Russian. This man said quite frankly that the Tzar did not have the ability or intellect to fill an important position. He was commonly referred to as the "Little Colonel."

Like all weak and incapable men who through accident have fallen into positions of responsibility, and also realize their weakness and incapacity, Nicholas constantly resorted to the mere show of strength. Having the unlimited power of an autocrat, he could generally carry the day, though each time with greater difficulty. Often his decisions were clearly dictated by personal pique, where he had made a snap judgment, to which his attention had been called by the more capable and honest of his ministers. The result had been the dismissal of the honest and really loyal servant, and a stubborn adherence to the policy that had been questioned.

Nicholas was a difficult master under whom to serve, and many of Russia's recent statesmen became discredited by their attempts to serve under him, trying at the same time to serve the best interests of their country. The most outstanding example of this was probably Count Witte. He was looked upon by many as a strong pro-German, even after the outbreak of the war. The explanation would seem to be that Count Witte made frantic efforts, during his long official career, to block the game of the Kaiser, who was constantly "working" his weak relative, Wilhelm catered to Nicholas' vanity, but always was able to take advantage of his stupidity. The recent book by one of the most competent authorities on Russia and eastern European affairs, the "Eclipse of Russia," by Dr. E. J. Dillon, is in part the me-

moirs of Count Witte, as dictated to Dr. Dillon during their close and intimate friendship and common efforts. Here one finds the above explanation of many of Count Witte's acts and policies.

Nicholas apparently had no sense of gratitude. At one time a Russian friend was offered a ministry under the old régime. He told the writer frankly why he refused, saying that he could not serve under a man who would turn on a most loyal "servant," and kick him out without a moment's notice. Count Witte, again, was one of the most prominent examples of how the former Tzar treated those who tried to work with him, for the good of the country. He incurred the hatred of the Tzar, and was pushed aside some 13 years ago, though all recognized in him one of Russia's most capable administrators.

The famous Treppoff, the "watch-dog" of the former Tzar, whatever may have been his political record, was one of the most faithful of the monarch's servants. He was, in fact, a mere servant of the sovereign. Stolypin, the Russian Prime Min-

ister, was talk that the Bolsheviks were going to insist on a trial, also in order to contribute to the confusion, which they needed in preparing the ground for their experiment. It was suggested that such a trial might, in fact, prove a great disaster. Some people believed that there might be proofs that the former Tzar, in his stupidity, had given military information to the enemy. Mr. Kerensky blocked any such intrigues, if they were in fact in process, by removing the former Tzar and his family to distant Tobolsk in Siberia.

The "government" of the people, the Bolshevik Soviets, spent precious days trying and executing, and then discussing the trial and execution of this individual. For that is all Nicholas had become, there being absolutely no group in Russia that wished to restore him. Here one has another instance of the total absence of any constructive policy or program in the Soviets, as perverted by the Bolsheviks. Perhaps it was the German agent in the particular local Soviet that suggested and intrigued for the execution. That such agents exist, and have great influence, in all the Soviets, is admitted even by the champions of these institutions. The idea was perhaps to disgust the public of England, France and America, with the whole Russian situation.

Nicholas Romanoff as Tzar of Russia, cost Russia dearly. He gave to Russian foreign policy the direction which made it deserve the suspicion of the world. In doing so, however, he was playing into the hands of his more predatory neighbor. In fact he was being used by Wilhelm, who knew how to avail himself of Nicholas' weaknesses and get him to sign secret treaties, of which even his Foreign Minister had no knowledge till after the Tzar had affixed his signature, for 180,000,000 human beings. As Tzar he was able to block all efforts on the part of such men as Witte or Stolypin to bring about changes in the internal, as well as the foreign policy, of Russia. These men wished to save the dynasty, and also the country, from the disaster which they saw must come, unless the changes were genuinely effected. He made it impossible for men like Prince Lvoff, Guchkov, Miluykoff or Kerensky to work in the interest of their country and in time to save it from disintegration. Many of his purely personal acts, dictated only by personal vanity, cost Russia the lives of thousands of her sons. How this puny man was able to hold on as long as he did, was the question which was often asked. The answer would seem to be that the Wittes and the Stolypins were powerless, because of the "system"; the Miluykoffs and Kerenskys were unable to break through the entrenched positions of this "system"; and all the time it was the system of the Kaiser, even literally so, because the Kaiser had learned how to make Nicholas fit in with his schemes.

In his chapter on the secret treaty which the Kaiser inveigled the Tzar into signing in 1905, Dillon writes: "Perseveringly, the Kaiser went on in his underhand, sneaking way, fanning the embers until the flame appeared, which was to shroud up and consume the Franco-Russian scrap of paper."

In 1916, when the Sturmiers and Protopoffs had just come into power, the representatives of the Allies in Russia were utterly discouraged. But it was common talk that under no circumstances would the Tzar be accepted as the representative of the Russian people, when the time came for signing peace. At that moment the United States had not come into the war, and the statements that no peace could be signed with a Hohenzollern had not come out with such definiteness as to be generally accepted by the governments and peoples of all the countries associated against the Central Powers. From this point of view, therefore, the Russian Revolution was one of the greatest of the allied victories. And now it is becoming clear at last that the Russian people have joined the chorus that no peace signed with the German rulers will give the necessary guarantee. If the Brest-Litovsk treaty will be interpreted in that sense, it also can be made to serve as evidence of what must be done before victory is attained. Nicholas Romanoff contributed nothing to the common cause, and, in fact, blocked the road to an integral victory.

#### FRENCH STEAMER SUNK BY U-BOATS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—On the night of July 14-15 the Messageries Maritimes steamer Djennah, carrying military passengers and forming part of an expeditionary force, was torpedoed by a submarine and sunk. The missing number 442.

On July 19 the Australian, also a Messageries' steamer, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean. The ship foundered, but 948 passengers were saved. The casualties include 17 members of the crew, while three passengers are missing.

Another ship in the same convoy was torpedoed, but was prevented from sinking.

#### TRAINING UNIT ASSURED

Specialty to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—President Murlin of Boston University has received word from Adjutant-General McCain in Washington that, by direction of the Secretary of War, a unit of the students army training corps will be established at the university under direction of an officer of the United States Army who will at once be detailed to organize and drill the corps.

#### GERMAN SOLICITOR FINED

CLEVELAND, O.—Fred J. Saal, advertising solicitor for a Cleveland German newspaper, on Wednesday was sentenced to six months in the workhouse and fined the costs of court by Federal Judge Westenhaver for seditious utterances.

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
Number that stand in favor, 14.  
Number that stand against, 0.  
Number that have yet to vote, 34.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:  
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.  
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.  
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.  
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.  
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.  
MONTANA—Feb. 19.  
TEXAS—March 4.  
DELAWARE—March 18.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.  
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.  
ARIZONA—May 24.  
GEORGIA—June 28.  
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

#### CONDITIONS MUCH IMPROVED

Writing to Supt. E. S. Shumaker of the Anti-Slavery League in London, the effect of the new Prohibition Law in that State, Edwin F. Leigh, general manager of the Marion Malleable Iron Works at Marion, says:

"Our observations and experience would indicate that conditions have very much improved. We have had but one man taken up by local police since April, and find that our employees are in much better shape on Monday mornings than heretofore. As our superintendent very aptly puts it, 'We have a full gang of men instead of a gang of half-full men on Monday now.' We know of no employees who have left us because of prohibition."

## GERMAN CHARGES AGAINST TZECHS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Herr Harti, a member of the National German party in the Austrian Reichsrath, writes in the Reichenberger Zeitung that the Tzechs are laying in arms and ammunition, and states that in view of the growing uneasiness of the German population of Bohemia, he reported to von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, at the beginning of June, that the Tzechs had for weeks only been supplying foodstuffs in exchange for arms and ammunition.

He also states that he addressed to the Premier and the Minister of the Interior a memorandum quoting definite cases, and obtained a promise that the matter would be thoroughly investigated.

#### Repression in Bohemia

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Turmoil in Bohemia has resulted in the execution of 74 Tzech soldiers and wholesale arrests in many raids, newspapers of Munich and Dresden say, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zürich. The Hungarian garrisons have been reinforced and arms are being confiscated. Public and private meetings have been prohibited and several newspapers suppressed while others are censored. Munich newspapers say it is believed that even a slight incident will bring about a general uprising in Bohemia.

"now on a warm day try this inviting and economical dish" says Mrs. Knox



#### Fruit Salad Supreme

Sink one envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine in one-half cup cold water and add two cups boiling water, one-half cup cold vinegar and one-half cup sugar. Stir until mixture begins to stiffen, add three cups fresh fruit, using cherries, oranges, bananas, or cooked pineapple, alone or in combination. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Remove from mold to rest of crisp lettuce leaves, and accompany with mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing.

THIS is just a sample of the many delightful and nutritious summer dishes that you can make from the edibles and ends of meat, fish, vegetables and fruit that are often thrown away. If you realize the real food conservation possibilities of Knox Sparkling Gelatine, you will find other equally attractive and inexpensive recipes in Mrs. Knox' "Food Economy" booklet—all of them bearing the approval of the Food Administrators. Send for free copy. Mention your dealer's name and address.

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## SPAIN AND THE NEW LAW ON ESPIONAGE

Refusal of the Left to Attend the Chamber in Protest Against the Act Brings a Serious Political Crisis in the Country

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Although with the Left retired, and a section of the more moderate Liberals in much perplexity and influenced finally by confidence in such men as the Count de Romanones and Señor Cambo, whose attitude in supporting the Espionage Bill they could not understand, the government has passed it and actually started practical operations with it, this matter of very great importance is as yet only at its beginning. Upon that most are agreed.

As has been stated before, when the German spying practices at Barcelona and elsewhere were not only known—as they have been for a long time—but were publicly exposed, and as a consequence of the complaint of one of the Powers, governmental action and recognition had at last to be taken, the position of Spain in the war entered upon a new phase in which much of the nominal separation as the result of a declared neutrality was stripped away. A new intimacy with the belligerents and their affairs was necessarily established. It was inevitable then that further events of the utmost consequence, provoked by the situation, should quickly follow, and the effect of each one of them must necessarily be more and more to entangle Spain, who has played the game of neutrality so faultily and with so little prescience. The tangle wound around her draws tighter and tighter.

The second great event of the new phase is this Espionage Bill, which at first had the appearance, at all events, of being a measure for the suppression of espionage, but instead is discovered to be one for the suppression of the exposure of espionage, which is a neutralist measure and being, as is loudly declared, absolute pro-German legislation of a bold description. In the progress of the debate this charge was made against it on many occasions, and the reply was always a meager one. It was made to appear that the measure was forced on the government by an outside agency, and the German Ambassador has been fixed upon in many quarters as that agency. That, indeed, seems obvious. The position becomes intensely difficult. Spain and her friends are exercising their best efforts in tact and care, but Germany seems to be heedless of all considerations.

The short speech made in the Chamber by the Count de Romanones made a deep impression. It followed upon the fierce and detailed, and, as it seemed, from the result, practically unanswerable denunciation of Señor Indalecio Prieto, who was supported by two or three former Liberal ministers and a number of Liberals in general, one of whom, saying that his patriotism compelled him to vote against the measure, appealed to the government to let their various supporters vote as they wished and not make support of the bill obligatory. The Count spoke with deep seriousness, and one notable thing he said was that the bill did not attack Liberal ideals, but even if it did attack them his patriotism would compel him to drop them if they were incompatible with the urgent necessities of his country. Another statement of the deepest interest that he made was phrased in such a way as to convey a little misapprehension in some cases. He referred to 400 complaints in regard to offenses against foreign ambassadors and sovereigns. It did not, however, follow that the complaints were made by the embassies. What the Count said was that from Jan. 1 of this year more than 400 complaints of insults to foreign ambassadors and sovereigns had been made, and that of the delinquents, 350 who were dealt with had been included in the amnesty, from which it had been concluded that anybody could do this sort of thing in Spain with impunity. When the Count said this, there were loud questions as to who was to blame, and whose responsibility it was to administer justice.

But the next thing that the Count said seemed to clear up nearly all the doubt as to the reason of the bill. He said that the ambassador of a certain foreign power, which he did not name, had presented himself in his, the Count's, room to tell him that a certain newspaper was insulting him, the ambassador, every day. The Count said he told the ambassador that orders had been given to the censor that the newspaper in question should be denounced, to which the ambassador responded that he had been satisfied with such denunciations and was tired of them. What, then, asked the Count, was to be done before such a complaint as that? Señor Nougués, a Republican deputy, immediately called out, "Open the door and send him home!" and the Chamber was at once roused to excitement. The sense of mystery, of secrets, and of impending dangers was created by many utterances of the ministerial speakers. The Count murmured that he would have given the reasons why he agreed to the measure at the sitting of the council. It certain things could be said in public session. Subsequently, he called a meeting of those of his party who are members of the Senate and Chamber and gave them these reasons. All his followers are reported to have been satisfied. This adds something to the mystery of the case. There was a rumor that Señor Alba, a Democratic Liberal member of the Cabinet, was going to resign if the Left persisted

in its attitude, feeling that he must join them, but later this was denied.

Following upon their leaving the Chamber, the members of the Left held a meeting and issued the following statement: "The representatives of the Minority parties—Reformistas, Republicanos and Socialistas—have unanimously decided to publish the following: 'The attitude of the Minority at the sitting of the Chamber was dictated by the fact that the bill against espionage constitutes a derogation of constitutional bases and organic laws, since it tends to abuse the governmental majority in order to stifle the opposition and render all debates sterile. 2. The Minority representatives have decided not to sit in the Chamber any longer, owing to the attitude of the government, which appears determined to neglect the opposition and to make use only of the power that is available to it, thus destroying the efficacy of the parliamentary system. 3. They propose, outside the Chamber, to examine and criticize the acts of the government by all appropriate means, especially by maintaining among the people a continual protest against the violence of the proceedings by which the government has obtained the approval of the so-called law against espionage, a law which, in fact, will injure the nations which represent in the struggle the cause of civilization and justice, and which have counted, and will always count, on the ardent sympathy of the democratic forces which the Minority represents in the Spanish Parliament.'"

## HOW THE MACHINE GUN WAS SILENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There was no more stubborn fortress in the German lines during the Battle of the Somme than Thiepval, writes Lieut. J. P. Lloyd. The German trenches were dug in front of and amongst the ruins of the little village. Set along the brow of the hill, they looked down upon the British as they did in most other parts of this battlefield. Beneath the silent face of the hillside lay a warren of deep doughts and shelters, and at some points tunnels ran out beneath the tumbled rubble of rusted wire into No Man's Land.

For all their valor, the British soldiers could not, on the 1st of July, prevail against that strong labyrinth. Their guns had pounded the houses of the village into the chalk, but, when the whistles blew and the British leapt over the parapet, the Germans brought up their machine guns out of their safe lairs, and swept the slopes with a sheet of lead.

It was not until nearly three months later that the British entered Thiepval. To the right of it, on the 15th of September, they had taken Courcellette, and had poured through the stricken stumps of High Wood into Martiniplu and up the hill road into the village of Fiers. On the 25th Guedecourt and Morval fell, and the British line swept forward one mile on a front of six. But the stronghold of Thiepval still stood out like a sullen rock above the rising tide.

At high noon, on the 26th of September, when the guns had done their work, two divisions of the new army left their trenches behind them and walked up the slope toward Thiepval. But this is not the tale of what befell the two divisions. It only concerns the valor of one private, and how for his battalion it swung the balance from possible failure to sure success. His name was Edwards, and his battalion was the Twelfth Middlesex.

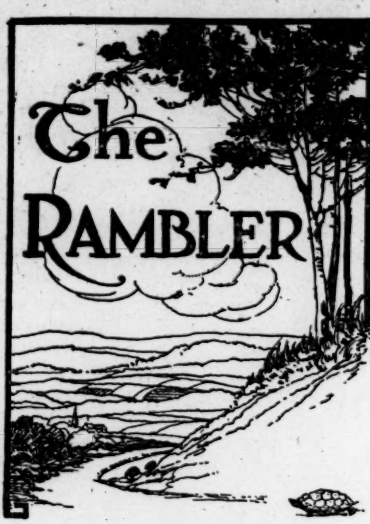
The battalion had gone up through the straggling fruit trees, and picked their way across the slashed entanglements into the German trenches. There the leading waves formed up and went forward again toward the second German line.

Suddenly from the front of them came the menacing chatter of a machine gun and a pitiless hail of bullets that forced them to the earth. For a few moments they paused under that blasting fire. Then one of the men rose from his place and ran along the line, a strange figure with mud-caked clothes and face blackened by the foul smoke of a bursting grenade. As he ran he shouted at the top of his voice for bombs. At last . . . he found what he sought—a bucket brimful of bombs. Edwards snatched up the bucket and ran, nothing else mattered to him now but that machine gun in front.

The gun was now 40 yards away, now 30—and he still lived. Stumbling over the broken ground he flung bomb after bomb into the heart of the machine gun. And with the twelfth bomb came silence. Then he turned and came back to his comrades and told them what he had done. So the battalion rose and marched on again toward the second German line. . . . That evening the British soldiers took the crest of the ridge, and behind them lay the impregnable fortress of Thiepval.

## RAND GOLD OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A Reuter dispatch from Johannesburg states that the gold output for April amounted to 717,069 ounces, representing the value of £3,046,045, the increase on March being 20,818 ounces, and in value £884,310. Witwatersrand contributed 697,733 ounces, value £2,963,781, an increase of 20,728 ounces, and in value £88,032. Outside districts returned 19,366 ounces, valued at £82,264, the increase being 93 ounces of the value of £239. The number of stamps operating was 9011, an increase of 81, and the number of natives employed on the gold mines was 182,492. The return shows that the abnormal conditions due to the flooding of the lower levels of some mines in the central area have been surmounted. Only three mines worked at a loss in April, compared with 12 in March, though the profit on some of the lower grades was narrow, being only £16 in the case of Banjes.



"The Penny Dreadful"

It is all very fine for poets, like Keats, to sing of the day when the "deep-browed Homer" like a planet first swam into his ken, but the fact is that the ordinary and most of the extraordinary readers, for that matter, remember probably far better the moment when the first "penny dreadful" swam into their ken. It was a paper book most likely, with a colored picture on the cover. The purist may take exception to the word picture, but it was an illustration anyway, even if the green of the grass or the blue of the sky did flow somehow into the shoes and hat of the heroine, or somewhat discolor her complexion. It is the habit, of course, to belittle such literature, to say that boys ought to be brought up on the Bible, and Shakespeare, and Milton; and so, indeed, they should, if they will read them. But there are quite a number of elder statesmen in the world today whom it has taken half a generation to recover from a forced friendship with the Bible, who have even now only a bowing acquaintance with Shakespeare, and who still indulge in a perfect vendetta with Milton.

It would be dangerous indeed to say to how many small boys the New Testament was, for years, no better than a crib to the Greek Testament, and Virgil nothing more than a receipt book for impositions. What could any self-respecting boy think of a poet the first line of whose greatest book he had written out a hundred, five hundred or a thousand times? Now nobody ever asked any boy to copy out the first chapter of "Robinson Crusoe" or "The Last of the Mohicans," and so Defoe and Fenimore Cooper are loved whilst P. Virgilius Maro et omnia opera is anathema.

But, of course, the great Fenimore and the still greater Daniel are classics, and there is a certain self-appreciation amongst your classics which reminds the unregenerate of Mr. Pecksniff. It is different with the "penny dreadful"; the "penny dreadful" has a cachet all its own. It is to the classic what St. Giles is to St. James, whilst somewhere in between comes Bayswater in the shape of the cheap detective story and the romantic feuilleton.

Bayswater is, of course strictly correct, but as much cannot be said for St. Giles. In St. Giles there are highwaymen, burglars, and what not. In Bayswater the heroine is always poor, generally humbly born, invariably beautiful and virtuous; whilst the heroes are usually noble, rich without exception, with the figures of Greek statues, and the courage of Achilles. The "penny dreadful," it must be admitted, is the home of the very worst villain, and of the most impossibly good heroine that ever lived. The hero invariably possesses the talents of the Admirable Crichton with the virtues of St. Aloys of Blois. But, in justice to it, it must be remembered that the moral is always immaculate, virtue is always triumphant, whilst vice comes to the worst possible end. The goodness generally finishes as a countess, whilst the wicked baronet, like Sir Despard Murgatroyd, becomes "a dab at penny readings," or failing that, perishes miserably.

It will be seen from all this that the "penny dreadful" has a morality of its own. It is true that it is not infrequently the morality of its hero the highwayman, who thought stealing perfectly in accordance with the golden rule, provided he gave to the poor a tithe at any rate of what he took from the rich. His argument seriously was that as "God loveth a cheerful giver," and as he gave cheerfully of his neighbor's substance, he was nearer the gates of heaven than the rich miser. Of course, every one he robbed was neither rich nor a miser. But your highwayman was never much of a debater. Richard Turpin, for instance, ex-butchers, sometime horse-thief, and shooter of gamecocks, stole a serving man's purse, of a fine summer's afternoon, but history does not relate that he bestowed his tithes on the first beggar he met. Indeed, there was uncommonly little of the philosophy of St. Martin of Tours, as disclosed in one of the classics of the gutter, The True and Veracious Story of the Career of Mr. Richard Turpin, as Taken Down at his Tryall, in York, by Mr. Thomas Knyall, Professor of Short-hand.

Why, indeed, should any person question the philosophy of the worthy Mr. Bliss, in the dock at Salisbury, when we have had the whole armor of Jack Sheppard descended on from a pulpit, in London: "Oh, that ye were all Jack Sheppards! Mistake me not, my brethren; I do not mean in a carnal, but in a spiritual sense." Mr. Villotte, the ordinary of Newgate, who losing his way, in London, one evening, heard those words in a church, to which he was attracted by the vehemence of the preacher's eloquence poured through the open door, bore no resemblance at all to the remarkable functionary who sat up in the condemned cell with "Galloping Dick," on the night before the ride up Heavy Hill. But the colleague whom he heard, that Sunday night, adjuring his congregation to "mount the chimney

of hope; take from thence the bar of good resolution; break through the storm wall of despair; raise themselves to the leads of divine meditation; fix the blanket of hope on the spike of the Church; and lower themselves into the house of resignation," had obviously had a very fair acquaintance with the Illads of the gutter in general, and that in particular written by Sheppard himself, in the "Middle Stone-room" of "the castle in Newgate," and "Printed and Sold by Abbebie, a little below Bride-well-bridge, in Blackfryers, 1724. (Price Sixpence)."

The little pamphlet is worth pieces of eight today, for it is a human document which lays bare the hopeless struggle of humanity unguided by Principle. Such documents, it is said, had a strong interest for Mr. Gladstone, in the intervals he managed to steal from parliamentary bills and budgets, from controversies over Homer and from Vatican tracts. There is a delightful story, too, of their fascination for Mr. Balfour, which if not actually true is, at any rate, ben trovato. The famous statesman had been recommended some gutter-classic, with which to while away an hour on a train. "Who wrote it?" he asked almost instinctively. The recommender admitted he did not know. "One never does," said Mr. Balfour, with a smile, and then added half remorsefully, altogether humorously—"So ungrateful, so ungrateful."

## AMERICAN TROOPS WELCOME IN YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, England.—A public welcome to the American troops training in Yorkshire was recently given in York. The day was observed as a public holiday and the American flag was flown on public and private buildings. The troops, who numbered between 400 and 500, were under the command of Lieutenant Smith of the American Aero Service. They marched from the station to the Guildhall along streets gay with bunting, Old Glory being carried at the head of the column.

The Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of York and Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Maxwell, G. O. C. in Chief of the Northern Command, were among those assembled at the Guildhall to welcome them.

The Lord Mayor said the best elements of the Old World and the New Devoe and Fenimore Cooper are loved whilst P. Virgilius Maro et omnia opera is anathema.

But, of course, the great Fenimore and the still greater Daniel are classics, and there is a certain self-appreciation amongst your classics which reminds the unregenerate of Mr. Pecksniff. It is different with the "penny dreadful"; the "penny dreadful" has a cachet all its own. It is to the classic what St. Giles is to St. James, whilst somewhere in between comes Bayswater in the shape of the cheap detective story and the romantic feuilleton.

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## IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 215)

Cut Out Non-English Papers  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I want to express my pleasure on reading your recent article on papers printed in the German language. It occurs to me that now is the time to do away forever with the menace of foreign ideas perpetuated in our country through the aid of daily papers in foreign languages. Let us strike now to do away not only with all German daily papers, but with all others in foreign language and thus lead those who now read them to learn to read papers in English.

I want also to commend the article which stated that excess war profits should be confiscated. I hope you will repeat this note often for there is no justice in 50 per cent dividends at any time before the war, or during it, or after it. I read of a mill which paid 70 per cent of which 50 per cent was in stock and 20 per cent in cash. Stock watered in this way will insure high prices until the people find out what water means and does to their pocket books, and then the people will rise and insist on this water being squeezed out.

(Signed) ASHLAND.

Aug. 5, 1918.

(No. 217)

Cost of Water-Power Electricity  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

With your permission, the writer wishes to make a remark or so in regard to your editorial of July 31, 1918 "Government Control of Water Power." My company is in the utility business but we do not own any water power. The writer is, however, familiar with most of the water powers west of the Mississippi and knows, of course, of the immense possibilities of water power, as well as the immense pitfalls into which private owners, as well as the government, have already fallen and may fall in other cases by a misconception of the scheme.

It is advantageous, of course, to conserve coal by the development of water power, but I should like to suggest to you that for the further information of your readers you investigate the cost of the production of electricity by water power. Your investigation will disclose to you the fact that in the majority of cases the cost of the water power per kilowatt hour exceeds the cost per kilowatt hour as generated by the modern steam plant. There are some very large water powers that have cost as high as \$300 per kilowatt to install as against a cost of only \$100 per kilowatt for our most modern steam plants. The difference in interest charge alone goes a long way toward buying a kilowatt year of coal supply.

With any private or government ownership of water power (taking it for granted that we have an unlimited supply of fuel) which costs more to produce energy than from some other source, there is bound to be an economic loss. The economic loss, which is swallowed up by the state or nation, while, of course, less conspicuous than the economic loss of private corporations is, nevertheless, just as harmful. (Signed) H. K. CLARKE, President, Utilities Development Corporation, Chicago, Aug. 3, 1918.

## THE STORY OF A FISHERMAN'S FIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"A Fisherman's Fight" is the title officially given to a brilliant little action of which particulars are now available, in which six armed trawlers, returning to a British port with their cargoes of fish, encountered, fought and drove off a large German submarine cruiser. Only fishermen, under the command of an officer of the R. N. V. R. took part in it; it was a fight and a victory typical of the men who were engaged in it.

It was before six o'clock on the morning of June 20 that the submarine suddenly appeared, some seven thousand yards away on the beam of the leading trawler, and commenced to fire. She was a big craft of a type not certainly identified, with a couple of large guns of about six-inch caliber

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and one, if not two smaller ones—a very formidable enemy for trawlers with their low speed and light armament. She showed two small masts and so large a conning tower that the men on the trawlers were for a while doubtful if she was a submarine at all.

The R. N. V. R. officer immediately summoned his little flotilla to form line ahead and follow him; and the ships swung into formation with the precision of warships. The submarine ranged in, and the action opened. All three of the German's guns were bearing on the leading trawler and her shells were falling all around, enveloping her in waterspouts, but never actually hitting her. The next attack, however, was less fortunate; several shells hit her and she was severely swept by the shrapnel of which the German fired not less than a hundred rounds, and one of her hands was killed and four were wounded. Among these was the gunner, but the remaining hands, though most were injured, kept the gun going.

The submarine was trying to work up ahead of the line; the trawlers, superbly handled and never losing their formation, altered course to keep her on the beam and continued to fire. A shift of wind allowed them to use their smoke boxes and make a temporary screen between themselves and the enemy. The commander's report speaks of the imperturbable courage and never-failing skill of the men who handled the trawlers during the whole of this engagement. They were dealing with an enemy normally capable of steaming armed to blow them out of the water; they kept their fire going till they were threatened with lack of ammunition, and when the leading trawler found herself with only fifteen rounds left, she made ready the signal: "prepare to ram."

But it did not come to that. The submarine was closing to shorter range, and the second trawler in the line managed to land a shell on the after part of her. The leading trawler, five minutes later, hit her again with one of the few remaining shells—a direct hit under the submarine's forward gun which was carried overboard in a burst of flame and smoke of the explosion. The submarine swung round to get her after gun to bear and forthwith the leading trawler burst a shell at the base of her big conning tower. A huge cloud of smoke went up, enveloping the submarine and shutting her from sight. What happened to her is doubtful, but when the smoke cleared away, she had disappeared, and the trawlers saw no more of her.

Every detail of the fight, as the reports come in, testifies to the same quality in the men who carried it out—courage, discipline, and skill. One able seaman who "did good and steady shooting throughout the action" has three direct hits to his credit. The R. N. V. R. wireless operator is mentioned for just those qualities which are becoming recognized as normal in the men of his calling.

"This was a Fisherman's Fight," concludes the report of the officer who commanded, "and without doubt they put up a right stout one. I deem it an honor to have been in command of them."

## IMPERIAL PROBLEMS

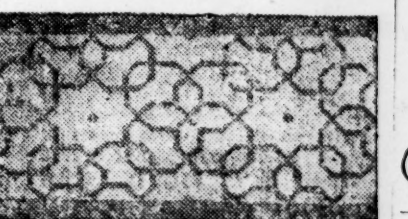
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A joint committee has been formed by the Empire Producers Organization, the Federation of British Industries, and the Imperial Council of Commerce, to consider the report upon questions of mutual interest to them, which may be brought forward by any of the three bodies, in regard to the conservation and development of industry, production and commerce, in the United Kingdom and the Overseas Dominions. Also to initiate consideration of any subject so introduced, and to take any action in connection with such subjects as may be specially authorized by the constituent bodies.

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## PLAN TO EDUCATE BOLIVIAN INDIAN

Proposal Now Is to Add Industrial Training, in an Effort to Supplement Work of the Rural Normal Schools

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—The Bolivian Minister of Public Instruction and Agriculture, in his speech at the opening of the scholastic year, outlined important projects for the civilization of the Indians, a theme that periodically crops up in the Bolivian press without much result, usually, beyond the mournful affirmation that the lack of funds continues to confine the government to routine.

The first step toward the education of the Indian was made by founding rural schools at Sacaba and Umala, which have turned out many valuable examples for the diffusion of knowledge indispensable for ordinary life.

The newspapers argue that the government's action should not stop at that, since this sort of education might prove dangerous by adding to the men of scanty aspirations, whereas its true mission lies in the direction of the increase of agriculture, the perfection of craftsmanship and the guarantee of trade in their products.

The government understands this, and in view of the impossibility of organizing special establishments for aborigines similar to those in North America, which require a large outlay, has hit on the plan of annexing to each of these rural schools a section for practical experimental apprenticeship in the rudiments of agriculture, employing at least elementary modern methods to the improvement of those industries to which the Indian chiefly turns, such as weaving, pottery, bricklaying, carpentry, ironworking, etc.

These annexes will be attended by the young Indians of the neighborhood, and also, it is hoped, by those from other localities, who, after two years' study, according to their abilities, will have the right to enter the rural normal schools as pensioners of the government, in order to obtain, through the regular course of study, the title of Indian normal teachers.

These teachers will form the basis for the civilization of the Indians, of whom there are about 1,000,000 in Bolivia. Distributed among this enormous mass, with an exact comprehension of their mission, they will carry to their fellows, not the education which takes the aboriginal out of his element and away from natural surroundings, but the instruction that he needs to make him a useful citizen and rouse him from the lethargy into which he has sunk.



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## SECRETARY McADOO URGES HEAVY TAX ON WAR PROFITS

(Continued from page one)

of great interest and importance in connection with the sale of Liberty Bonds, I call your attention to the question of exemption carried by bonds of the United States issued before Sept. 24, 1917, and bonds of states and local authorities, from United States graduated income surtaxes. I understand that the committee proposes to make subject to such surtaxes, bonds of states and local authorities issued hereafter.

"This involves a very difficult and troublesome constitutional question. On the other hand, I understand that the committee has not adopted a suggestion made by the Treasury Department to the effect that the exemption whether in respect to bonds heretofore or hereafter issued, should be spread over all the brackets in the surtax and not, as now, in effect deducted from the highest bracket.

"I hope, very much, that it will be determined to adopt this suggestion of the Treasury Department, which would, I believe, be constitutional. It would, in a large measure, reduce the disadvantage under which Liberty bonds now are by comparison with wholly exempt bonds; would produce revenue, it is estimated, in amount from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 directly, and indirectly close the door to a great reduction in revenue which I anticipate as a result of the increased income taxes now in contemplation, forcing large tax payers into exempt surtaxes.

"In that connection, in the consideration which you give to the question of increasing the rates of surtaxes, I call your attention to the importance of not increasing these rates to a point where they will be destructive, rather than productive, of revenue.

"Obviously, a point may be reached whereby making the surtax rates too high in the higher brackets, persons subject to these surtaxes will find it to their advantage to dispose of their taxable proceeds in the market and invest the proceeds in exempt securities.

"In conclusion, let me remind you of the urgency of prompt enactment of this revenue bill. The considerations which made such an act obviously necessary were laid before the President, and by him before Congress on May 27, as I have earlier stated.

"When I read in the newspapers that a legislative program in relation to the passage of the revenue bills was in contemplation which did not insure its passage before the end of October, I was greatly concerned, and I telegraphed to the President.

"In these circumstances I hope that you may deem it wise to ask Mr. Kitchen to present the Revenue Bill to the House immediately upon its convening, and to expedite its passage over all other measures, and that you may ask Senator Simmons to arrange for its expeditious passage in the Senate.

"Knowing, as I do, the imperative necessities of the Treasury, which are becoming more pronounced each day with the constantly increasing appropriations and other demands upon it, I consider it vital that the new revenue bill shall become a law before the end of September. Of course I know that you can use only your great influence to secure this result and the purpose of this telegram is to beg you to exert your influence in this direction immediately.

"I can only add, gentlemen, that it is imperative that we have the Revenue Bill enacted into law before the opening of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign on Sept. 28."

## HOUSING SCHEME FOR DUBLIN PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—

P. C. Cowan, engineering inspector of the Irish Local Government Board, has submitted a report on the housing question in Dublin to the Chief Secretary. He proposes the erection of 16,000 self-contained houses and the improvement by remodeling of 3803 first and second class tenement houses, in which 18,991 families now live, so that the total number of remodeled houses may afford suitable accommodation in tenements of from one to four rooms for 13,000 families. If built in continuous rows on each side the 16,000 new houses proposed would form a street 25 miles long.

Mr. Cowan considers the houses should be erected by a board representing the government, the City of Dublin, the urban districts and the Dublin County Council, and he proposes that the board should not exceed 11 in number, and should hold office for 10 years.

He estimates the cost of the new houses at \$400 each, so that the total expenditure would reach \$6,400,000, while the requisition and reconstruction of 3800 old tenement houses will cost \$2,040,000.

## TENEMENT PLAN DISCONTINUED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Another blow has been delivered against tenements with the decision of the trustees of the Bishop Estate that no more tenements shall be built on their land. Every lease to land that is given will contain the provision that no tenement building shall be erected on the property. The trustees feel that the tenement evil must go. As the Bishop Estate is one of the largest land owners in Honolulu, this blow against tenements will be far-reaching.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

morning for a week, but such reports may best be dismissed, in the famous phrase of Marshal Canrobert, at Balaclava, "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre."

While the Allies are forcing their way slowly forward over a desperate country, swarming with machine nests, General von Ludendorff, as is revealed by captured dispatches, is in a state of considerable perturbation over his man-power. Von Ludendorff is now reaping the reward of the policy of "reach the Channel ports and Paris at any cost." What that policy cost, nobody perhaps will ever know, but the losses, which were simply terrific, are now being felt in the most marked way on the western front.

Some news of this has reached the German papers, which are indulging in a bad attack of nerves, especially the papers of the Rhine Valley. Thus Baron von der Osten, the military critic of the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen talks glibly of Pyrrhic victories which will deplete the allied man-power. Apparently some such encouragement is necessary for the Köln Volks Zeitung is terribly disturbed over the manifestations of defeatism which are being shown not only in its own city and in Düsseldorf, but in Essen itself. When, however, the editor is not inveighing in this way, he is warning his readers of another impending ruthless Anglo-French attack, which will be followed with bated breath. After this it is interesting to learn, from the same paper, that the Anglo-American-French troops desire to break into Germany in order "to murder, rob, and enslave German men, women, and children." The infection has, indeed, spread as far as Bremen, where the Weser Zeitung is exceedingly worried over the fact that the Americans as "Contemptibles" are proving as deficient in realizing the fact as the English before them. In all these circumstances it is not much to be wondered that the Frankfurter Zeitung wants to know the truth, or at all events as much truth as it is possible to tell.

### Operations in Palestine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Renewed activity on the Palestine front is reported in today's British War Office communiqué from Palestine.

"On Monday night we carried out a series of successful raids at various points on a front of 10 miles on both sides of the Jerusalem-Nabulus road," says the communiqué, "killing some 200 of the enemy, capturing 17 Turkish officers, 230 men and 15 machine guns.

"On the morning of Aug. 8, eight enemy camps in the vicinity of the Amman railway station were extensively bombed.

"Many extensive hits were observed and ground targets were hit with machine guns.

"On the same date, cooperating with the Hedjaz forces, we seized the Mudawara railway station, killing 35 of the enemy, capturing 120 and two guns and three machine-guns."

### How Germany Treats Prisoners

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)

Two escaped British prisoners walked into the American lines north of the Vesle today. They had escaped from a German pen after having been captured in the Marne fighting and it took them seven days and nights to work their way to Fismette.

The British prisoners said that the ration given prisoners was three-quarters of a pound of potato bread, a pint of thin vegetable soup and "coffee" made of hawthorn berries. The allowance of a German soldier was the same only in somewhat greater quantity, occasionally supplemented by horse meat. It was a common practice of the Germans, the escaped men added, to beat their prisoners with clubs and the butts of rifles. Wounded prisoners, they said, were sent to hospitals only when they were unable to walk and then received little attention.

### The Baltic Thrones

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—Discussing machinations in Finland and the Baltic provinces to provide thrones for German princes, the Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts of Berlin gives out a note of warning.

"The new thrones to be erected in the East are not only threatened from within but from without," the newspaper says. The world war is not yet ended. The new monarchies are based on the quicksands of the Brest-Litovsk peace, and he who desires to make the Russian border provinces a branch establishment of the German dynasties must consequently acknowledge as their aim the military domination of the world by Germany.

"This craze for thrones in the East shuts the door upon a peace by understanding and stakes everything on a military decision. The question inevitably arises whether the situation in the West justifies such a policy."

Elsewhere in this issue Vorwaerts brands the policy in question as "a policy of crime."

### French Success Near Lassigny

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the most important crests of Lassigny massif are now in the hands of the French. This is the most important news item among the reports from France up to this afternoon. Thus all of this commanding eminence, excepting a small portion of the extreme northeastern corner, has been captured. It will probably take one or

two days for the full effect of this capture to make itself felt, but coupled with the fall to the French troops of les Loges and le Cessier, with hill 102, which gives them command over Roye, it is considered that a German withdrawal from the position south of the Divette brook and the evacuation of Roye becomes inevitable. In the Olse river bed the Germans are evacuating their trenches west of Bailly, closely followed by the French.

Two more German divisions have come into action between the Somme and the Olse, making 33 new identified on this front since Thursday last. As evidence of the exhaustion of the German reserves it now transpires that they have adopted the dangerous plan of withdrawing troops from quieter portions of their front to provide reserves for use in the present action. No Austrian troops have yet appeared in action on the western European front, but the presence of a division of inferior Austrian troops in the neighborhood of Luxemburg was reported a week ago. The number of guns captured by the Allies is now put at 650, and their captures of prisoners at 30,500. Heavy fighting is reported on the Vesle at Fismette.

### British Aerial Work

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The British aviation communiqué issued today says:

"Fine weather on Aug. 13 enabled a large amount of aerial work to be carried out. The continuous bombing of the Somme bridges, coupled with that of railway lines and junctions which has taken place night and day since the beginning of the offensive, has interfered with the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements. It has also forced the enemy to employ large for-

ces of aircraft to protect their communications.

"The movement was frustrated by the rapid movements of our columns and the enemy was headed off and again driven southward.

"The main enemy force is now in the vicinity of Chalus. We are converging several of our columns from the north."

### Germans Retreat in Africa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Today's War Office statement on operations in East Africa says:

"During the latter days of July the enemy, after several severe minor encounters, endeavored to retreat to the north and northeast moving from 40 to 60 miles inland from the coast, south of Mozambique.

"Near Namirru, the enemy abandoned a large hospital containing 300 patients, including some of the personnel of the British forces.

"The movement was frustrated by the rapid movements of our columns and the enemy was headed off and again driven southward.

"The main enemy force is now in the vicinity of Chalus. We are converging several of our columns from the north."

### General Allenby's Congratulations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

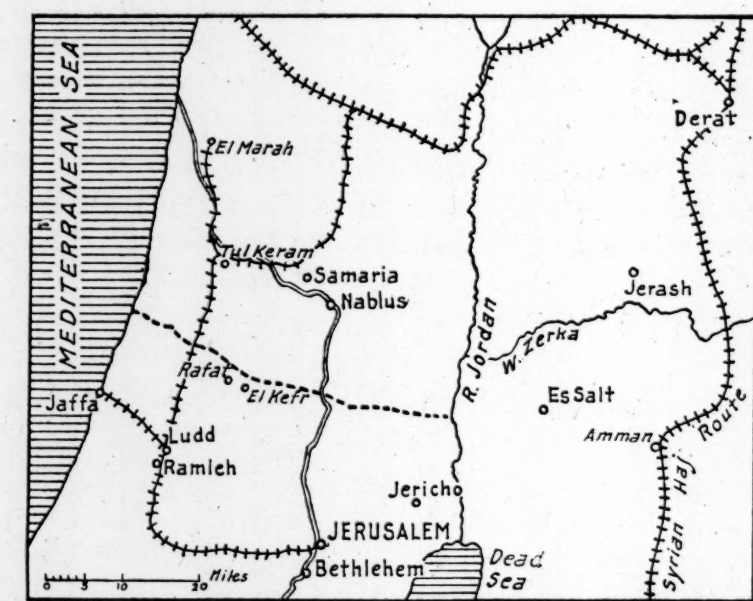
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

General Allenby has sent the following telegram to Sir Douglas Haig: "The army in Palestine is delighted at your great success and sends congratulations to you all."

### Austrians in France

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)

—Twenty divisions of troops were demanded of Germany's allies by General von Ludendorff, during the retreat from the Marne, according to the Democrat, which received the news



Map shows the Jerusalem-Nabulus road on both sides of which General Allenby's troops have conducted a series of successful raids

mations of scouts to endeavor to protect his communications of such vital importance to his other armies, but concentrations of our machines have effectively dealt with all opposition. "Fifty-eight tons of bombs have been dropped during the last twenty-four hours on the above objectives, twenty-one by day and thirty-seven by night. A raid was also carried out on a hostile aerodrome from a low height by British and American squadrons, which resulted in six enemy machines on the ground being destroyed and hangars set on fire.

"In the fighting, 21 enemy machines were brought down and 10 driven out of control. Six of our machines are missing."

### Work of Canadian Troops

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—(via Montreal)—

Sir Edward Kemp, overseas minister of the militia forces of Canada, has issued the following official statement regarding the work of the Canadian cavalry and machine-gun brigade in the present offensive:

"The cavalry broke through one gap in the German lines so rapidly that they captured a brigade headquarters intact, gaining valuable information as to the disposition of troops and taking hundreds of prisoners. Having insufficient men to take these prisoners back, an officer ordered the latter to proceed along unarmed to the advancing infantry. The prisoners obeyed, forming an extraordinary procession of 'Hands up' along the Amiens-Roye road.

"Between Mesnières and Beaumont a lone prisoner shouted to the cavalry captain to take the neighboring village where the brigade headquarters was situated. The squadron stampeded the horses of the enemy and bombed his dugouts. The scared brigadier and his staff emerged, surrendering.

"Three snipers who were skirting the hill expecting to meet their own squadron encountered 50 Germans with machine guns. All took cover, but one returned to warn the squadron. The other two swiftly changing their position, caused the enemy to think the position was strongly held. One trooper accounted for 20 Germans. At the critical moment when the enemy rushed the gallant couple, the cavalry dashed up, killing all; The Canadian armored cars, tanks and officers also did excellent work."

### British Armies Congratulated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

Congratulating the British units on their work, King George has sent the following message to Sir Douglas Haig: "Feeling profound admiration for our armies, I am convinced that the union of allied nations, with God's help, will secure a victorious peace,

worthy of its sacrifices, a peace which must surely guarantee the coming generations against sufferings, such as the present world has endured throughout the years of relentless war."

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from German sources. Austria-Hungary refused, but after von Ludendorff had made threats, Vienna sent two divisions to the western front. For this reason the Austro-Swiss frontier was closed recently.

### Comments on Italian Feat

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

The Vienna Fremdenblatt states that the leaflets dropped in Vienna by the Italian aeroplane squadron were in great demand and speedily sold for 20 kronen each and more. The Reichspost remarks that it would be unchivalrous to belittle the feat performed by the Italians.

### Germans Transferred to Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

The Telegram's frontier correspondent states that German landsturm detachments doing patrol service in the northern part of East Flanders have been sent to Russia.

### First American Army in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—

Official announcement is made of the formation of the first American army in France, with General Pershing in command.

### Austrians on French Front

Service of The United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Austria has sent only one division to the French front, according to military advice to the Italian Embassy. Ten German divisions are known to be operating with the Austrians on the Italian front.

### General March's Review

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

The hundred thirty-first infantry of the thirty-third United States division, has been engaged in the fighting north of the Somme and particularly in the repulse of an enemy counter-attack at Chippilly. General March said at his semi-weekly conference with newspaper correspondents. This regiment alone captured three officers, 150 men and seven 105-millimeter guns. At no point is the enemy now within 50 miles of Paris, he said.

The Picardy salient has been trimmed away on a front of 53 miles to a maximum depth of 15 miles, the chief of staff said, and the line on the Aisne-Marne front has remained stationary.

American troops have recaptured Fismette, on the north bank of the Vesle, from which they were driven. The twenty-eighth division, General March said, was in positions near Dormans on July 16 and participated in the advance across the Ourcq River on July 26 when the attack

against the German lines attained its full momentum and thrust the enemy back to the Vesle. The twenty-eighth was flanked on one side by the forty-second (Rainbow) and on the other by the third regular division. Its position in the lines was between Sergy and Ronchères.

General Pershing's announcement of the formation of the first field army shows it was organized on August 10 and in this connection General March disclosed that there were then 31 American divisions in France and the field army included approximately 1,250,000 men.

Eventually General Pershing will take command of all armies, leaving command of each to a general officer whom he may select.

It is assumed that General Pershing has taken over his own staff as the staff of the first field army. In that case, Maj.-Gen. James W. McAndrew is the chief of staff both of the army and of the American expeditionary forces.

General March said the use of the word "Sammies," as applied to American soldiers, was being discouraged, as it was not regarded as an appropriate designation.

### Polish Army's Work

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Fighting on the French front by Poles recruited in America is described in a cablegram received here today from General Archinard, commanding the Polish Army.

"All the objectives were quickly reached," says the message. "The fifth company, under the command of Capt. Krzykowski Wolinski, after having annihilated a whole battalion of the sixty-sixth Prussian regiment and inflicted heavy losses on the rest of that regiment, took the famous Pougnet Woods, also capturing more than 100 prisoners and 20 machine guns.

"Captain Pakowski, although severely wounded, remained at the head of his detachment all that day and the next night. During a hand-to-hand fight Adjutant Fander killed several Germans. Among them was a captain. Capt. Krzykowski Wolinski and Second Lieutenants Bauer and Bartman were killed at the head of their men."

### Austrians May Retire

Service of The United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Austrians foresee the possibility of being compelled to evacuate the invaded Italian territory, according to official Rome cables. An order of the Austrian command allows the Piave invaders that the Austrian soldiers in invaded territory be paid in paper money to prevent any silver, gold or copper coins falling into the hands of the advancing Italians.

### General Elmsley to Command

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—

Canada's expeditionary force to Siberia will be in command of Brigadier-General T. H. Elmsley, D. S. O., who has a distinguished record of service at the front in the present war and in the South African War.

The mobilization and training of the force which General Elmsley is to command will take some weeks, in view of the special equipment required for Siberia, and the different character of the campaign to be expected there, as compared with trench warfare and massed armies on the French front. No time will be lost in mobilizing the forces from among the men already enlisted and in training in Canada, but it is not expected that the contingent will be actually despatched across the Pacific until the late autumn.

It is understood that the British battalion now stationed in the West Indies will also be sent with the Canadian force under General Elmsley.

### Prison Conference Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Following is the personnel of the American Prisoner Conference, which is expected to take place on Sept. 23, 1918, at Bern, Switzerland: Delegates, John W. Garrett, American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands, chairman of the delegation; Maj.-Gen. F. J. Kernan, U. S. A.; John W. Davis, Solicitor-General of the United States; Capt. H. H. Hough, U. S. N.; Commander Raymond Stone, U. S. N.; assistant delegates, Ellis Loring Dressel, War Trade Board representative in Switzerland, formerly director of the American Red Cross American Prisoners Control Committee in Bern; Christian A. Herter, special assistant in the Department of State, secretary of the delegation; Col. Ulysses S. Grant 3d, U. S. A.; Col. Samuel G. Shartle, U. S. A.; Charles Moorfield Storey, attorney in the Department of Justice; Maj. James H. Perkins, commissioner for Europe of the American National Red Cross; special disbursing officer, Lewellyn N. Snowden; confidential clerk, Clinton E. MacEachran.

### COMMUNIQUE'S

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, (Wednesday)—

The German War Office issued the following statement today: "There were successful forefield engagements between the Yser and the Scarpe.

"South of Merris and south of the Lys enemy thrusts broke down.

"There was partial fighting on both sides of the Somme and north of the Aisne.

"To the west and southwest of Lassigny the enemy artillery attacked. On both sides of Canny their attack broke down. Further south we repulsed an enemy attack.

"Minor infantry fighting took place on the Vesle east of Rheims."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

## GERMAN OPINIONS OF ALLIED ADVANCE

### Rhine Papers Discuss Situation

on Western Front in Grave

Tone — Semi-Official Ac-

count of British Operations

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—

While Tuesday's Berlin newspapers regard the Anglo-French main thrust as parried and at all events stopped, the journals in the Rhine country discuss the situation in a much graver tone.

"Foch and Haig probably will continue attacking on the Somme but they will never achieve more than pyrrhic victories which will assist in the attrition of their own forces," says Baron von der Osten, the military critic of the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen.

The Kölnische Volks Zeitung appears to interpret popular apprehensions when it speaks of "another impending ruthless Anglo-French attempt to break through the German northwest front," and says that Germany "follows the terrible struggle with bated breath." In the next column it inveighs against defeatism which is "tearing its head in Cologne, Düsseldorf and elsewhere, even in Essen where the people may be heard grumbling: 'Another defeat for us—we shall lose the war. We have nothing to eat, no clothes, no shoes, we shall starve and be utterly ruined.'"

The Weser Zeitung of Bremen, with ill-concealed pessimism, regretfully admits in Tuesday's issue that the once-derided American Army is giving much more trouble than was anticipated, while the Frankfurter Zeitung pleads with the official press bureau to tell the whole truth, "as far as possible."

The German semi-official agency, in a dispatch to Berlin forwarded here, presents the following account of the British operations during the third day of the offensive in Picardy: "On the third day of the offensive, during a British attack north of the Somme on both sides of the Roman highway, British troops were caught from the north in a flanking fire of shrapnel from German batteries situated on the heights east of Albert, while from the south of this position our machine guns, hidden in the woods on the steep banks of the Somme River, tore wide gaps in the attacking ranks and finally forced them to retire."

"The English fared no better south of the river. On both sides of the Roman road advancing British infantry again were taken under the flanking fire of weak detachments which were behind the steep banks of the Somme, where they could not be reached by the British artillery fire. The attackers, astride of Propant, encountered the defenders, who already had found cover in advance in the saps of the old French defense system, while the English attacking waves were caught without protection on the bare plateau by the German fire."

"On the rectilinear Roman road enemy cavalry detachments ready for pursuit, munition columns, rear guard infantry reserves and machine-gun formations were crowded together. Among this compact mass of men and horses the German shells worked terrible havoc, while our low-flying airplanes pelted the road with machine-gun bullets. In the fearful confusion the English reserves, who had been confident of speedy further progress, and had been pushed forward too far, were forced to retire."

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## LORD READING AND AMERICA'S EFFORT

British Ambassador, on Return to England, Pays Tribute to the Manner in Which United States Came to the Rescue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—On returning to London to confer with the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary and War Cabinet after six months' absence in the United States, Lord Reading refers in a statement of unusual interest to that important period in the history of the war.

"Events in America, during this period," he says, "have indeed been of supreme importance. They are providing a wonderful inspiration to us and our allies, and a most encouraging surprise to the enemy, for the progress made in these few months by America is indeed marvelous."

"If I speak in terms of enthusiastic admiration it is because none other would convey my thoughts. During these months my allied colleagues and I have made many requests to the United States Administration. These have always been received with most sympathetic consideration, and there is no room for doubt, even in the most skeptical mind, as to the whole-hearted desire of America to help the Allies to the best of her ability. The only question for the Administration always is, how best, and when, can this thing be done?"

"It is no secret, that, when I left this country early in February the food situation in France, Italy and Great Britain was causing serious anxiety. That situation, however, has been very largely relieved by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Hoover, cordially supported by the American people. It would be impossible to speak too highly of his efforts to provide foodstuffs for the Allies and of the way in which he invariably responded to the joint requests of my French and Italian colleagues and myself, who have throughout acted in the closest and most intimate cooperation."

"There came a time early in the year, when wheat could not be supplied to the Allies from the United States, unless the American people were willing themselves to go short. Mr. Hoover placed the facts before them. The response to the appeal for self-denial was immediate and remarkable, and enabled large shipments to be made at a time when, according to all calculations, there was no portable surplus in America."

"In the early months of the year again, owing to the excessive cold, there were difficulties of apparently an unsurmountable nature in the conveyance of foodstuffs by rail from the interior to the coast for shipment abroad. These were overcome by the energetic and courageous action of Mr. McAdoo, Director-General of the Railroads and also Secretary of the Treasury, who issued orders that the transport of food to the seaboard for the Allies should have absolute precedence over all other traffic."

"In regard to the production of new ships, which gave cause for grave anxiety six months ago, Mr. Hurley, with the assistance of Mr. Schwab, has made truly remarkable progress. The record of actual launchings and the number of ships placed in commission during the last two months, and the prospects for the remaining months of the year inspire complete confidence that, as a result of our joint efforts of construction, and of our naval forces, the submarine menace will not only continue to be held in check, but is doomed to failure. We must, however, never slacken our energies, for there is an ever-increasing demand for shipping, in consequence of the continuous stream of American troops to France, who must be fed and supplied."

"To an ever-increasing degree, America has given and is giving invaluable assistance in the prosecution of the war. The dull and undramatic period of preparation has passed, and has given place to a harvest of production, which is now being reaped."

"In no direction, however, is the spirit of whole-hearted cooperation more striking than in the magnificent contribution which America has made, and is continuing to make to the manpower of the Allies. When, in the grave anxieties of the end of March, at the request of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, I asked the President to order, without delay, an acceleration of recruits, to be trained and used with the French and British troops, his answer was an immediate and whole-hearted assent, his only limitation as to numbers of men being the shipping capacity to carry them. It was a historic moment, which may in the future be regarded as the turning point of the war."

"Both the British and the French nations were quick to appreciate the generous spirit of this contribution, made so promptly, and at so opportune a moment. It has proved of such value, that Marshal Foch has been able to meet the great German attack by an allied counter-offensive, and has not only wrested the initiative from the enemy, but has gained important victories."

"My voyage home was made in a transport filled with fine stalwart specimens of American manhood. Their conduct was remarkably good, and earned the greatest praise of the British generals and officers on board. One could not see these American soldiers without realizing that they were earnest, thoughtful men, intent upon acquiring themselves well, for the sake of their country, and inspired by the great ideals, so well expressed by the President."

"Once America has acquired a knowledge of the situation, her material resources, her financial wealth, the brain and force of character of her millions, in fact, all the physical and moral forces of this giant among the

nations are turning in one direction—to the attainment of victory.

"The Americans are idealists, they are also a business people. Having realized what victory and failure will mean to humanity, with their characteristic single-mindedness and power of concentration, they are making a winning of this war their only business and, if I know anything of them, having undertaken this task, they will persevere until their object is achieved."

I wish I could adequately convey to the British people the warm-hearted generosity of my reception as British Ambassador by the American people. It is given to me as the British representative and is an expression of the admiration of the Americans for the part played by the British people in this war. Prejudices are giving way to a better understanding of the ideals animating both the American and British people, ideals that carry them along the same road in the same direction in whole-souled cooperation for the progress of humanity and the peace of the world."

## Messages Exchanged

King George and President Wilson on Former's Visit to Warship

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upon visiting one of the United States warships operating in European waters, King George of Great Britain sent a personal message to President Wilson through the British Ambassador, Lord Reading, which has just been made public by the State Department. Lord Reading wrote:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have received a telegram from London requesting me to convey to you the following personal message from His Majesty, the King:

"It has given me great pleasure to have visited this afternoon the United States ship (deleted) and to have made the acquaintance of Rear Admiral (deleted) and the captains of the remarkable battleship force now operating with my grand fleet, and I also had an opportunity of seeing representatives from other ships of the squadron. I should like to express my admiration of the high efficiency and general smartness of the force and the happy relations which exist between the United States squadron and their British comrades and the unity of purpose which characterizes their work and sure guarantees of the continued success of the allied arms at sea."

President Wilson replied as follows:

"Thank you for your letter of this morning conveying to me the very kind and interesting message of His Majesty, the King, sent after his visit to our battleship (deleted). When you reach London, will you not be kind enough to express to the King, in person, my appreciation of the message and my pleasure that he found our men so fit? He may be sure that our cooperation with the British Navy is rendered with the heartiest spirit, and I am sure that it will be of greater and greater advantage to the cause of the nations associated against Germany."

## IN COMMEMORATION OF AMERICA'S EFFORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Plans for the erection of a monument on the Gironde estuary, in commemoration of America's participation in the war, have been started by M. Maurice Darnaud, deputy for Landes, and have won the support of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce.

Large donations have already been sent to the committee appointed to further the scheme and M. Darnaud is himself responsible for the statement that possibly President Wilson may lay the foundation stone of the monument in the near future.

## ALLIED MUNITIONS COUNCIL

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The inter-Allied Munitions Council met in Paris today. The United States was represented by Edward R. Stettinius; France by Louis Loucheur, Minister of Munitions; Jacques Dumesnil, Under-Secretary for Aviation, and Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner to the United States; Great Britain by Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, and Italy by several munitions experts.

## HONOR FOR MR. BRUNYATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mr. Brunyate C. S. I. C. I. E., has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Sir James Brunyate, a member of the Council of India, has just returned to England from the United States, where he has been attached to the staff of the Earl of Reading, as advisor on questions connected with Indian currency and Eastern exchange.

## APPOINTMENT IN AUSTRALIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Tuesday)—The newspapers state that the Hon. S. Y. Braddon, M. L. C. of New South Wales, has been appointed Australian Commercial Representative at Washington.

## JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—Shipbuilders from Kobe today held a conference with Mr. Morris, the American Ambassador, as to the first step in a plan to build concrete ships. They plan to secure the necessary materials from America.

## GERMAN LEADERS TO CONFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin telegram states that Admiral von Hintze has gone to main headquarters to confer with the Chancellor.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Lafayette

John Dillon, M. P.

Irish Nationalist leader points out merits of the Home Rule Bill now on the statute book

## IRISH HOME RULE SCHEME DEFENDED

John Dillon Affirms Bill on the Statute Book Has All Elements of Dominion Home Rule—Sinn Fein Policy Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—John Dillon, addressing a Nationalist meeting at Blackrock, County Dublin, last night, said he was prepared to prove that the Home Rule Bill on the statute book was better than Gladstone's bill of 1886 and that its financial settlement was sound and wise. It would, he said, confer an immense benefit on the country and he believed it had all the elements of fiscal autonomy and dominion Home Rule.

If the country were united, he declared, they would win Home Rule, and he criticized the Sinn Fein policy as absurd and ridiculous and asked how Sinn Fein would stand if it were arraigned at the bar of justice at the peace conference by the side of a beaten, degraded Germany.

## Case of Mrs. Skeffington

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—At yesterday's meeting of the Dublin Corporation, the Lord Mayor called attention to the case of Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, who, on her release from Holloway Prison on Sunday, was informed that she must in future notify the authorities of any change of address and will be unable to proceed to Ireland without a permit. The Lord Mayor moved a resolution, which was carried, demanding a fair trial if there be any charge against her and if not that her persecution shall cease. The resolution also contained a protest against the raiding of the home of Mrs. Kettle, at whose house in Dublin Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington was arrested.

## Honor for Lord French

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—At a special meeting yesterday, the Belfast City Council resolved to confer the freedom of the city on Lord French.

## SIR ROBERT BORDEN VISITS BEAVER HUT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Yesterday Sir Robert Borden visited Beaver Hut which has just been opened by the Canadian Y. M. C. A. in the Strand. It has accommodation for about 2000 beds, and all arrangements are excellent and up to date in every respect. There was a large gathering of Canadian soldiers at luncheon, whom the Prime Minister addressed.

During the forenoon Sir Robert was in conference with General Newburn and Colonel Ballantyne, who subsequently conferred with Sir Edward Kemp respecting important matters now in progress. During the afternoon Sir Robert Borden was first occupied with a meeting of the war committee of the Cabinet, which lasted for about two hours, and afterwards he attended a meeting of the Allied Food Council, at which Mr. Ballantyne was also present for a short time, after which he went to fill an engagement with the shipping controller, Dr. James A. Robertson accompanied the Prime Minister and Mr. Ballantyne at this meeting.

## GERMAN VERSION OF CLASH OFF AMELAND

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The following official communication of the German Admiralty dealing with the recent encounter off Ameland, in which several British motor boats were destroyed and a German

airship was brought down, has been received here:

"British naval forces approaching a German bay were immediately attacked with bombs and machine guns. We destroyed three fast boats and damaged another. A battle cruiser and a torpedo boat were hit by bombs, the latter being sunk."

"Our naval forces, which immediately approached the field of battle, were unable to meet the retiring enemy. Our casualties amount to an airship, commanded by Corvette Captain of Reserve Procaess, and an airplane."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British Admiralty, referring to the statement of the German Admiralty, with regard to the engagement off Ameland, says:

"Our losses have been incorrectly stated. No ship was hit or damaged in any way whatever."

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN CHINA

New Parliament Meets With Sufficient Number Present to Form Quorum for Purpose

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Tuesday)—On Aug. 9 a preliminary meeting of the new Chinese Parliament was held with the Minister of Interior, Theng Neng Feun, presiding, the number of deputies present being sufficient to form a quorum for the election of the President of the Republic. In accordance with the Constitution, it is possible the election will take place earlier than was expected.

Two military leaders, Marshal Tsao Jun, Military Governor of Tcheil, and Marshal Tchang Tso Lin, Military Governor of Manchuria, are prominent candidates for the vice-presidency. Leading candidates for the presidency are Acting President Feng, Tuan Chi-jui, Premier, and Yuan Shi Kai's Premier Su Chih Shan. Lu Young Ting, a southern general, is also in the running.

## A Presidential Mandate

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A presidential mandate was issued on Aug. 10, in Peking, says a dispatch to The Times from the Chinese capital, establishing a currency bureau and authorizing the issuance of gold currency notes. It is announced that this is done "in view of vacillating international trade and preparing for the adoption of a currency system on a gold basis."

The regulations prescribed by the mandate are designed to prepare the way for the consummation of a Japanese loan of \$80,000,000 yen gold notes which will be retained in Japan as a reserve for the issue in China of 240,000,000 yen in gold notes. These will be convertible when coins are minted on a gold basis.

## SWISS RAILWAYS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The general management of the Swiss federal railways has submitted to the Council of Administration a scheme for the introduction of electric traction. It is proposed that the scheme shall be completed in 30 years, in three sections, at a total cost of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 francs.

## RUMORS OF BULGARIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In connection with affairs in Bulgaria, the Matin states that a report is spreading in Germany that King Ferdinand's visit to Bad Nauheim is the direct result of the republican movement making itself felt in Bulgaria.

## BOAT REPORTED SAFE

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Owners of the fishing schooner On Time, previously reported sunk by a German submarine, said today the vessel was safe in an Atlantic port.

## SENATE VOTES FOR BRATIANU TRIAL

Rumanian Foreign Minister Admits Desire for Economic Union With Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Rumanian Senate has followed the House of Deputies' example in voting for the prosecution of members of the Bratianu Cabinet, and messages indicate that the homes of former ministers and other officials are being searched. A dispatch to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that a secret office for the production of political manifestos, and numerous printed manifestos, are alleged to have been discovered at the house of Mr. Costinescu, a former Minister, and that his arrest, and that of others, is imminent.

Mr. Arson, the Foreign Minister, stated in the Chamber that Mr. Costinescu's house was searched because of his revolutionary activity. Regarding the bill adopted for the creation of a central office to regulate the Rumanian rate of exchange abroad, the Foreign Minister emphasized the advantage arising from an agreement in this connection with the Berlin Reichsbank, and considered that, in the future, Rumania's whole economic activity would incline toward the Central Powers, and especially Germany, and expressed his belief that the economic wall the Entente countries intended to raise, would collapse after the war by the will of the people.

Mr. Arson finally promised an inquiry into the alleged propaganda for Great Russia reported to be going on at Jussy, and even hinted at the forthcoming expulsion of all unemployed persons. The Chamber subsequently adjourned until Aug. 19.

## Opposition to Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Bucharest message indicates that a feature of the close of the Rumanian parliamentary session was the emergence of a much stronger opposition to the Marghiloman Government than had hitherto manifested itself. Objections having been raised to the government's request for authority to invest ordinances decreed during the parliamentary recess with the force of law, the Premier demanded a vote of confidence. The proposal was then passed by 73 votes to 20, 145 members of the Government Party abstained from voting whereas the Opposition hitherto had not exceeded a half dozen members.

## SHOP COMMITTEE ORDERED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To insure complete cooperation in plants en-

gaged on government contracts so that production might be brought to a maximum, employers were notified by the Department of Labor today to see that shop committees, representing both employers and workmen were appointed in each plant.

## INTERALLIED LABOR CONGRESS PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference is to be held in Central Hall, Westminster, on Sept. 17, 18 and 19, at the instigation of Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, whose arrival in England is expected shortly. It is understood that, besides the American delegates, representatives of the same parties as were invited to the conference in London on June 26, namely those from France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Greece, Portugal, Canada and Russia, will again be requested to attend.

Wednesday—In view of the different reports concerning the circumstances attending Mr. Gompers' forthcoming visit to Europe, The Christian Science Monitor Exchange in Paris learns from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress that the facts of the case are that Mr. Gompers signified his readiness to attend an Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference, were one convenient. The conference was accordingly convened to meet in London in September, and meanwhile, the only question at issue with the Confédération Générale du Travail in Paris is the question whether the conference should be held in Paris instead.

## REFUGEES TO BE SENT BACK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Constantinople message states that as a result of the steps taken by an Armenian Deputation, it has been decided gradually to send Armenian refugees back to the Caucasus. At present only those from districts of Batum and Alexandropol will be allowed to return.

## A GERMAN PROTEST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that Germany will protest against the Chinese prize law as being a violation of the Declaration of London on sea warfare.

## ALIENS TAKE ALLEGIANCE OATH

COLUMBIA, S. C.—One thousand foreign born soldiers, most of them English, French, Belgian, Russian, Italian, Norwegian and Swedish, took the oath of allegiance as citizens of the United States on Wednesday at Camp Jackson.

## LA FOLLETTE AND FARM FORCES UNITE

Wisconsin Ticket Headed by J. N. Tittmore Represents Strength of Two Leagues—Defeat of Philipp Predicted


Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—An important alignment in Wisconsin politics that may affect the primary election to be held on Sept. 3 has just taken place. After months of silence the La Follette forces have definitely aligned themselves with the farmers' state ticket headed by J. N. Tittmore. This ticket represents the strength of both the Equity League, a strong farmers' organization in this State, and the Non-Partisan League. The Capital Times, the leading La Follette organ of the State, says editorially:

"The loyalty issue in Wisconsin, as it is being conducted today, is the worst kind of hypocrisy. The Capital Times has contended and still contends that the loyalty issue is being used by the big interests to cover their unholy depredations, and that, under the guise of loyalty, a conspiracy is on to send a bunch of political wolves to the State House who will smash what is left of laws for the common people. That is why progressives should support J. N. Tittmore. He is the only candidate who has a comprehensive declaration of principles. He doesn't believe that in order to be loyal we must forget all about democracy here at home and that we will have to surrender the government over to the special interests without a murmur. Mr. Tittmore believes in being patriotic in the best sense of the word."

Walter D. Corrigan, leading La Follette lieutenant for years and counsel for the Senator in the libel suits which he brought against certain newspapers at Madison, has taken the field as a speaker in favor of Tittmore. The swinging of the La Follette machine to the Tittmore ranks marks Mr. Tittmore a formidable opponent of Governor Philipp and State Senator Wilcox in the Republican gubernatorial primary.

Mr. Wilcox, running on a 100 per cent loyalty platform, is reported to be gaining ground each day. Shrewd political observers say that the Governor is beaten in all probability. He has been on the defensive since the campaign started, due to his opposition at about the time war was declared, to the draft law and the sending of troops to Europe.



## HOTELS STATLER

<b>BUFFALO</b> 450 Rooms 450 Baths	<b>CLEVELAND</b> 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths
<b>DETROIT</b> 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths	<b>ST. LOUIS</b> 650 Rooms 650 Baths

In three Great Lakes cities (Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit), and in St. Louis, there are Statler Hotels.

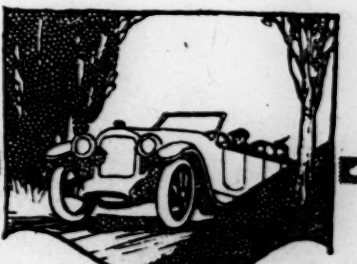
Summer travelers appreciate the extra conveniences and comforts of those good hotels—which can do much to make your visit to any of those cities more pleasant.

The complete Statler equipment is an instance. Not only are the big and important things right (every room, whatever its price, has private bath and circulating ice-water); but little things which make for comfort are seen to—down to such details as a pin-cushion, with needles, thread and buttons, on your dresser, and a morning paper slipped noiselessly under your door before you wake.

Stop at a Statler when you're in a Statler city. You can't buy better accommodations or more value; and you will be in a hotel anxious to do its utmost toward making your visit pleasant.

Rates from \$2 a day—and on a satisfaction—guaranteed basis.

Auto tourists are constantly recommending the four Statler Hotels to other auto tourists.





## BOSTON PLANNING TO DEAL IN COAL

**City's Municipal Fuel Distributor Takes Steps to Supply 15,000 or More Tons to the Citizens in Less Than Ten Lots**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for the distribution of coal by the city of Boston to those citizens who buy their fuel in less than ten tons are being developed by Charles F. Ernst, director of fuel distribution for the city of Boston. Mr. Ernst has his offices in the City Hall and there he is evolving plans which, it is confidently believed, will prevent any such decided inconveniences as were experienced in Boston last winter when thousands of people who always buy their coal in small lots often were unable to get any fuel and finally before the city undertook to provide for them had to stand in line sometimes for hours at a time.

This year, through the interest taken in the distribution by Mayor Peters, the position of director of fuel distribution for the city of Boston was created and Mr. Ernst, who was in charge of the distribution of coal in small amounts for the Boston Fuel Committee last winter under Chairman David A. Ellis, was named by Mayor Peters to handle the fuel distribution for Boston this year as the Legislature passed a law which allows cities to buy and sell coal without profit for the convenience of those who buy in small lots.

Mr. Ernst is going about his work in a fashion which will undoubtedly be of interest in other cities where the distribution of fuel is to be undertaken by the municipality. Boston is to get not less than 15,000 tons of hard coal through the New England Fuel Administration, of which James J. Storrow is chairman. Five thousand tons have just been ordered by Mayor Peters, and when it comes it will be taken to a yard in Albany Street and there piled in 25-pound bags. The supply department of the city has just ordered 250,000 of these 25-pound paper bags.

Director Ernst has mapped out the city into districts. He has taken the official maps of Boston, ward by ward, and marked off the different districts for the purpose of arranging for the location of fuel yards in convenient and easily accessible parts of the city. In the west, north and south ends the fuel yards will be in smaller districts than in other parts of the city, for it is expected that in the congested parts of Boston there will be more people who buy in small lots.

The experience of last year is proving a help, and it is believed that the city will be able to care for the small fuel purchaser with system and celerity this year. It is not anticipated that the city will lack for municipal fuel for Councilman Francis J. W. Ford insists that the municipality will have much more than 15,000 tons. It is believed that Mr. Storrow will be able to find the coal when the demand by the public grows sufficiently strong. This year he said in the City Council that the Fuel Administration had no coal for the city to sell in small lots. Later, as public pressure grew more pronounced, Mr. Storrow was able to find places where he believed he could get the 15,000 tons.

Director Ernst says that when the winter comes he will be ready to take orders and to deliver the coal as fast as it is wanted. In many instances the city teams will be provided in the delivery of coal.

### Detroit Asserts Needs

**City Seeks Assurance of Getting Proper Coal Supply**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the Industrial Coal Consumers of Detroit were in conference with the officials of the Fuel Administration here on Tuesday. While the present supply of coal in Detroit is sufficient for industrial needs, there is apprehension as to the supply for domestic purposes, and assurances were sought that these would be met.

Unless this was done it was said that the numerous war industries located in Detroit might be embarrassed in maintaining their supply of labor. The withdrawal of a part of Detroit's anthracite coal supply, made necessary by the increased demand for anthracite in the congested Eastern territory, has partially thrown the city on its domestic sizes of bituminous coal for household heating.

The officials of the Fuel Administration stated that they could not increase the allotment of anthracite for Detroit, but promised a sufficient supply of bituminous coal for household purposes.

### Coal Records Cited

**Circular Says Anthracite in New York Hands Sets a New Mark**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEWARK, N. J.—Neither the state nor the local members of the United States Fuel Administration's office deem it advisable to talk at this time, but are seeking to deal with the situation by filling the demands for coal for the coming winter. They say their efforts are shown in more frequent deliveries. One of the most recent of trade circulars has the following to say on the situation:

"More domestic anthracite is now in consumers' possession than ever before at this time of the year."

"During the four months just ended far more anthracite was delivered to the ultimate consumers than ever before in the same period. Day by day, week by week since April 1, the coal

has been mined and prepared in the largest quantity possible with the greatly reduced labor power. In all, above 26,000,000 tons have been produced and, as fast as it has been, the coal has passed forward and into the actual possession of those who use it.

"With a third of the coal year behind, some 17,250,000 tons of anthracite of the domestic sizes have been actually delivered to householders and other consumers. They are numbered by millions. They live in a far-flung territory embracing 24 states and Eastern Canada. Thus has the anthracite industry been performing a great task has been so far successfully accomplished."

"In previous years, the summer season has often seen reduced activities in the anthracite regions and a big piling-up of coal at the big storage plants which the various companies provided to hold anthracite which the markets did not immediately take. This year these storage yards are bare, but against this there is, to-day, a far greater proportion of next winter's anthracite requirements actually in consumers' possession than ever before at the beginning of August."

### Coal Hoarding Charged

**New York Dealers Said Not to Be Delivering Promptly**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State Fuel Administrator and various county administrators will hold a closed meeting on Thursday at the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the coal situation in this State and to take whatever measures they deem best to see that all have sufficient fuel for the winter. Some are inclined to think that there are dealers who are hoarding coal instead of delivering it promptly to customers who have ordered it. Johnathan C. Day, Market Commissioner, has signed a contract for 300,000 tons of anthracite coal for domestic use which was to have been delivered him on Aug. 1. This, however, has not yet appeared. The commissioner says that as soon as it does arrive he intends to take steps to obtain more. This coal for which he has contracted is to be distributed among the poor. A number of dealers have expressed the opinion that they could handle it to better advantage than can the market commissioner.

### Western Coal Shipped

**Product of State of Washington Mines Sent to South America**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coal from the State of Washington is being tested in South American industrial plants, the Fuel Administration announced on Wednesday. Trial cargoes were recently shipped from Puget Sound to Chile, accompanied by fuel experts who will conduct the tests.

This measure has been adopted by the Administration in the hope that the eastern fuel situation will be relieved. Should this test prove successful, war industries in these congested sections of the East will be protected against delays caused by a shortage of coal.

Heretofore South America has received her coal from the mines of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, which are now 14,000,000 tons behind in production of fuel for government uses.

### Retired Miners Return to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—One hundred and fifty coal miners of Mercer County, one of the largest producing counties in this section of the State, have emerged from retirement and will again enter the mines to speed up coal production to prevent a shortage this winter. The veteran miners have been commended for their patriotic action by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. They aver that they can produce 500,000 tons of coal a year.

Mine operators in this district are elated over the action of the miners and will help them in every way possible. Officials of the Fuel Administration for this district are canvassing other counties to get the retired miners to take similar action.

### SYMPHONY MEMBERS MAY BE INTERNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Internment and denaturalization may result in the case of several members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on account of charges of disloyalty brought against them, it was intimated here on Wednesday by Francis Borrelli, assistant United States district attorney. Albert Ulrich, business manager of the orchestra, has promised that all disloyal utterances will be stopped, and that as fast as vacancies occur American musicians will be selected. Mr. Ulrich said that nearly all the members are naturalized Americans, and that Americans only were not employed because it is hard to get talent. Mr. Ulrich was naturalized in 1878, and has a son in the navy.

All enemy alien members of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, Local No. 10, have been suspended by the union for the duration of the war. Prof. Randolph von Liebig, a Chicago composer, has been called before the United States Department of Justice to be questioned regarding his knowledge of persons arrested in the raid made on anarchists' headquarters here a few days ago.

## PRAISE GIVEN TO PATRIOTIC LABOR

**Mr. Gompers Opposes Man-Power Bill Provision Which He Says Would Reflect on Workers' Service and Loyalty**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organized labor's emphatic opposition to any work-or-fight provision in the new Man-Power Bill extending the draft ages is expressed in a letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, received on Wednesday by members of the Senate Military Committee.

The letter referred particularly to an amendment proposed by Senator Thomas of Colorado, proposing to withdraw deferred classification given for industrial reasons where men were absent from their work for more than five days without cause. The provision, as added to the bill on Tuesday by the committee was a modification by Senator Reed of Missouri, eliminating the five-day limit.

"In my judgment," Mr. Gompers wrote of the Thomas amendment, "no measure could be enacted with more injurious consequences to continuous production than such a measure as indicated. The workmen in the United States are doing their full share of service and duty. They are wholeheartedly supporting the war program; they are giving themselves, their sons, their brothers and other blood relations on the firing line. They are producing more per man and more to the aggregate than any man or group of men in any other country on the face of the globe."

"Here and there may be one or a few who may have failed to perform their whole duty, but I submit, sir, to your serious consideration, if a bill were enacted into law which all the workers of our country would be justified as interpreting as a reflection upon their service and their loyalty, whether it would not create a reaction most unfavorable to our common purpose in service and in winning the war."

"In England where the strenuous law now obtains having provisions which it is said it is your purpose to offer for adoption by our Congress, strikes and cessations of work have occurred in many instances, more instances than exist in the United States at the present time. 'The men of labor in our country are carrying on their work with but the slightest interruption anywhere. They are voluntarily surrendering rights they have enjoyed under the Constitution and the laws and the spirit of our country.'

"I appeal to you not to attempt to take by the force of law what the men are so generously and patriotically volunteering."

### Leaders Confer

**Best Means Sought of Counteracting 'Bolshevism'**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The best means of counteracting "Bolshevism" in the United States and allied countries was the subject of conference here on Tuesday night of Samuel Gompers, head of the American Mission to the coming British Trade Union Congress, members of the mission and a number of financiers, labor leaders, publicists and others at the headquarters of the National Civic Federation. Among those who attended were August Belmont, Otto H. Kahn, Judge William H. Wadham, Isadore Straus, Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst, Herman Bernstein and A. H. Smith, regional director of railroads. The purpose was to gain a consensus of American opinion to be presented to labor leaders in allied countries.

### URUGUAY TROOPS CHARGE RIOTERS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Two persons were killed and more than 50 were wounded in clashes between troops and workers growing out of the general strike in progress here, according to statements from strike headquarters. The government refused all information regarding the number of persons wounded or in hospitals. The principal trouble occurred when cavalry attempted to disperse a meeting of several thousand strikers in the Plaza Independencia and shots were exchanged.

The Minister of Public Instruction was wounded by troops because he was not recognized in the crowd. Heavy cavalry detachments patrolled the city after the riot, and the government was expected to proclaim martial law.

Negotiations for a settlement of the strike were held up by a refusal of the tramway companies to recognize the strikers' unions.

### GUEST DAY OBSERVED AT BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—The business men of this town were the hosts on Wednesday of the people from all the nearby towns, through the observance of Guest Day, a unique institution originating in Brattleboro, designed to enable merchants to show their appreciation for patronage during the past year.

Visitors were entertained throughout the day without charge. Horses were cared for and fed; automobiles were parked free; trolleys carried all passengers to the end of the lines without charge, and motion picture houses were open to every one. Sports, exhibitions, and various other kinds of

entertainments were arranged for the visitors, who came from both sides of the Connecticut River, the citizens of New Hampshire being accorded the same welcome as those from Vermont towns. Guest Day was managed by the Board of Trade, and every merchant contributed.

## TAMPERING WITH WITNESS ALLEGED

**Sudden Halt in I. W. W. Trial Caused by Statements of Discharged Defendant—More About 'Capitalist Sabotage'**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—G. H. Speed, a marine transport worker and branch secretary of I. W. W. Union No. 700, which is composed of stevedores and longshoremen, was one of the leading witnesses in Wednesday's sessions of the I. W. W. trial. He is a defendant and comes from Baltimore. He launched forth, under direct examination of Defense Attorney Vandever, by stating that he had been a student of economic matters long before the organization of the I. W. W., although he was a charter member of the "one big union."

As one of its older members, he urged that this statement be accepted as authoritative, when he said that there was no conspiracy among the I. W. W. to interfere with the prosecution of the war. The counsel stepped aside, when Speed continued in an oratorical manner: "Today there is more crime among civilized nations in a month than among barbarians in a year. The more wealth the worker creates, the less he receives. The American workingman is more exploited than any other. We are really a nation of slaves. The employing class controls all political and economic power of the state, and the worker is practically disfranchised. Beaten from pillar to post, he gets no opportunities to better himself. The I. W. W. is the only constructive force, and the only power today able to produce order out of chaos. The state is the real criminal."

Prosecutor Nebeker asked: "You were in perfect accord with whatever appeared in I. W. W. papers in 1917, weren't you?" "Yes, sir."

C. H. Krattiger of Paterson, N. J., a silk mill worker, who was indicted under the mispelled name "Kratz-piger," and later discharged as a defendant, described some acts which the I. W. W. members consider "capitalist sabotage." "I never have seen any really pure silk woven in any of the 100 silk mills of Paterson. When a pound of silk is sent to a dye house, it comes back weighing three and one half pounds. It is weighted down with lead, and stretched so that it soon wears out."

The witness Krattiger precipitated an entirely unexpected turn to the trial, by alleging tampering with defense witnesses by Lawrence McDonough, a detective. He charged the Chicago policeman with going up to him in the hotel where Krattiger was staying, and asking "Whether I was an I. W. W.?" On being told, Krattiger was subpoenaed in the case. The witness declared McDonough had said: "I suppose you will testify to some lies." Attorney Vandever then told the court McDonough had approached another witness for the defense, Elias Castellano, following the latter's testimony, and had subjected the Spaniard to "annoyance."

McDonough was called to the stand on order of Judge Landis, and testified he had spoken to Krattiger in the presence of the two other men of the hotel, one a house detective and the other a member of the American Protective League, after which the judge ordered the latter two men brought before him Wednesday afternoon for investigation, and dismissed the jury and defendants from the afternoon court session.

J. H. Biners of Portland, Me., who served eight years in the United States Army, including service in the Spanish-American War, and who had once been candidate for State Treasurer of Michigan, and later ran for Congress, retold the story of the mob's firing on the I. W. W. ferry boat at Everett, Wash., in 1916.

C. H. Mackinnon, on the stand in the morning, testified that a few of those managing the Butte copper mines strike last year were I. W. W., and said he had three nephews in the Canadian Army, all of whom wore wound stripes. W. D. Haywood was recalled to the stand to identify some letters.

### FLEET CORPORATION STOPS SUNDAY WORK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Sunday work in shipyards is frowned upon by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, whose vice-president, Howard Connelley, in an order issued on Wednesday, stated that the management is strongly of the opinion that a greater tonnage will result if the day is observed as a period of rest, and it therefore expects it to be free of toil except in cases of emergency, or to complete special extraordinary work.

Double time is allowed for Sunday, and it was charged that some of the men were staying off on week days and working on Sundays in order to get the higher rate of pay. This, it was said, led to the order.

### CONTRACT FEE SEEKERS CUT OUT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In furtherance of the campaign to stamp out the contingent-fee seeker of contracts, the War Department announced on Wednesday that manufacturers on request would be brought into direct touch with army supply bureaus by having their names placed on the bureau mailing lists.

## THIRD ENROLLMENT FOR ARMY ORDERED

**President Wilson Calls for Registration of Young Men Who Shall Have Become 21 On or Before Aug. 24, 1918**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President has issued a proclamation calling for the registration, on Aug. 24, of all young men who have reached the age of 21 since June 5, or who shall have reached that age on or before Aug. 24. As explained by Provost Marshal-General Crowder, this registration should not be confused with the larger registration which must be undertaken after Congress has acted on the legislation increasing the age limits, now pending.

The enrollment on Aug. 24 is made necessary by the fact that men are being sent to the training camps so rapidly that class 1 is practically exhausted and must be replenished to meet the calls for September.

On the basis of the registration on June 5 last, of those who had become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, it is estimated that approximately 150,000 will have reached that age between June 1918, and Aug. 24, 1918. Of this number, judging by previous experience, something over 50 per cent should be available for class 1.

Telegraphic instructions have been sent by the provost marshal-general to the draft officials in the various states and the District of Columbia, directing that local boards be asked to arrange at once for a sufficient number of registration offices, and to give public notice as soon as possible of the locations selected.

It is strongly urged that all young men who will be affected by this registration ascertain from their local boards, or from the local boards of the towns where they expect to be on Aug. 24, just where they should apply for registration. Those unable, for any reason, to register in person, may deposit responsible persons to register for them.

It will not be necessary to hold another drawing in Washington to determine the order of liability to service of those who register Aug. 24. The same method will be followed as that adopted for belated registrants whose names went on the books after June 5 last. In other words, advance will be taken of the fact that enough numbers were drawn in the official drawing of June 27, 1918, to fix the order of liability, not only for all who registered June 5, 1918, but for all who are expected to be enrolled on August 24. Altogether, 1200 numbers were drawn at that time, although the total number of registrants in any one registration district on June 5 did not exceed two-thirds of that number.

Therefore, one-third of these numbers are available for distribution among the new registrants. This distribution will be made by the adjutant-general or draft executive in each State for each of the registration districts under his jurisdiction, copies of all registration cards, with blank spaces for the numbers, having been furnished him. He will pick the available numbers at random and assign them according to the order in which he takes up the registration cards. When a registrant has thus received his number he will be able, by reference to the official drawing of June 27, to which he will have access, to determine the order in which he will be called.

### POULTRY AND EGG RESALES FORBIDDEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the object of keeping fresh poultry and eggs moving from the producer to the consumer in as direct a line as possible, the Food Administration has issued orders against resales between the following classes of dealers: Original packers and shippers, commission merchants and wholesalers, jobbers and suppliers of hotels and institutions, and retailers.

Backward movements of poultry and eggs will not be allowed under the orders. For the present, sales between wholesalers of different cities will be permitted when necessary to supply the reasonable requirements of the buyer's business.

### UNSKILLED LABOR ADVERTISING CHANGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Modifications in 22 states of the blanket prohibition against advertising for unskilled labor by war plants with a force of more than 100 men was announced on Wednesday by the Department of Labor. Employers for the present will be permitted to advertise in the name of the Federal Employment Service. Federal directors of these states have also been directed to give all possible latitude to the efforts of field recruiting forces of war plants to secure labor. The states to which the modifications apply include Maine, Massachusetts and New York.

### TIME LIMIT CUTS OFF SOLDIERS' VOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Comparatively few of the Massachusetts soldiers and sailors in service abroad will be able to avail themselves of the absent voting law passed by the last Legislature, as Henry C. Attwill, Attorney-General, ruled on Wednesday that the applications for registration by such voters must be on file with the Secretary of State before Sept. 1. When the ruling was received at the meeting of the Governor and Council, A. P. Langtry,

Secretary of State, offered to leave at once for France for the purpose of accepting applications from the soldiers at the front. The Council decided, however, that Mr. Langtry would not have sufficient time to reach France and there was some question whether he could serve as Secretary of State outside of Massachusetts.

Attorney-General Attwill informed the Council that while he drew the absent voting law, he made no time limit and that the Sept. 1 date was inserted by some member of the Legislature. It is expected that a few of the absent soldiers will have filed their applications before Sept. 1 and will be permitted to vote.

## MR. HUDDLESTON IS RENOMINATED

**Alabama Congressman Whom President Declared 'an Opponent of the Administration'**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Congressman George Huddleston, whom President Wilson in a recent telegram, characterized as "in every way an opponent of the Administration," has been renominated in the ninth district on the basis of the returns available early on Wednesday from Tuesday's primary. Mr. Huddleston polled a heavy vote in the country districts and mining camps over his opponents, Fred M. Jackson and the Rev. A. J. Dickson, and the vote in the city of Birmingham against him apparently was not large enough to overcome the lead.

Incomplete returns indicated the nomination of W. W. Brandon of Tuscaloosa over Thomas E. Kilby of Anniston for Governor.

### F. B. Willis to Oppose Gov. Cox

COLUMBUS, O.—For the third time in six years Frank B. Willis, Republican, of Delaware, and James M. Cox, Democrat, of Dayton will oppose each other for the Governorship at the November election in Ohio this year. This was decided at the state-wide primary on Tuesday. Willis, an avowed dry, defeated Edwin Jones of Jackson and John H. Arnold of Columbus by 25,000 to 50,000 votes, according to the returns from half the State.

Governor Cox and all other Democratic state officers were renominated without opposition. In 1914 Willis defeated Cox, then Governor. In 1916 Cox defeated Willis, then Governor.

In the 14th Congressional District Charles Dick, former United States Senator, seemed to have been defeated for the Republican nomination for Congress by S. H. Williams, former congressman.

## CREW OF TORPEDOED OIL TANKER PICKED UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An American coastwise steamship picked up and landed at an Atlantic port on Wednesday 35 members of the crew of the oil tanker Frederick R. Kellogg, which was torpedoed on Tuesday night by a U-boat about 30 miles south of the Ambrose light. The tanker was built in California and belonged to the American Petroleum and Transportation Company, carrying oil between New York and San Diego. All but seven of the crew were saved.

A British steamship arriving at an Atlantic port on Wednesday reported having used depth bombs to destroy a submarine in a two-hour battle off the island. The British ship opened fire as soon as it perceived the submarine and kept it up until its supply of ammunition was exhausted. It was reported that a vessel carrying a neutral flag passed between the two as though to protect the U-boat, causing the British gunners to find difficulty in aiming correctly.

### Trawler Walrus Escapes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—The steam trawler Walrus, outward bound from Boston to the fishing grounds, encountered a submarine five miles off the end of Cape Cod about sunset on Tuesday. The submarine appeared directly in the path of the trawler and discharged a torpedo which missed by a few feet. The captain of the Walrus immediately headed back into Massachusetts Bay, and blew his whistle continuously to warn the other fishermen. The submarine fired two shots after the Walrus, both of which went wide.

### FORMER RAILWAY WORKERS GOING BACK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Higher wages recently granted railroad shomen have resulted in recalling to railway employment more than 5000 workmen who had left previously to accept jobs with higher pay. This has stimulated repair work on cars and locomotives and the Railroad Administration expects to clean up before winter the entire accumulation of thousands of damaged cars on sidings for the last year.

### MERCHANT MARINE GAINS MEN

Service of The United Press Associations  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 100 men a day are now being accepted for the merchant marine, due to the suspension of enlistments in the army and navy, the Shipping Board announced on Wednesday.

### GOLD MINING ESSENTIAL

Service of The United Press Associations  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board on Wednesday classed gold mining as an essential industry, and voted to supply miners not only with tools and equipment, but to furnish transportation service and a labor supply.

## STANDARDIZATION OF SHIPS URGED

**Mr. Schwab Points Out That There Are Now Ninety-One Types of Craft in the United States Merchant Marine**

Service of The United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complete standardization of all ships to be built by the United States Shipping Board in the future was proposed on Wednesday by Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mr. Schwab appeared before the War Council here and asked that the military program of the future as well as the commercial needs of the country be molded so that standard type ships could be built.

While here Mr. Schwab met also with Chairman Hurley and J. H. Roser, director of operations, and P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of the Ship Control Committee of the Shipping Board, and discussed the proposed plan with them. Mr. Schwab pointed out that there are now 91 different types of craft in the American merchant marine. He advocated that this number be reduced, explaining that greater speed and efficiency would result in building the standard types of ships.

Chairman Hurley said that hereafter the Shipping Board would "run" to larger types of ships. He said they expected to let contracts soon for 20 Cuban cargo boats of the ore type. These boats are of 12,000 deadweight tons and larger. It was in such vessels as these that recently this government sent all of its railroad equipment to France. In some instances 35 locomotives and 80 motor trucks were carried on one boat, both the locomotives and trucks being ready for use.

Mr. Schwab will attempt also to speed up production in the eastern shipyards. He has called a meeting of the shipbuilders on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to be held in Philadelphia next Tuesday. At this meeting, it was stated, Mr. Schwab will tell each man what he expects of him and will lay before the shipbuilders the military program of the next year to impress them with the responsibility resting on the shipyards.

## APPEAL MADE TO RED CROSS WORKERS

Service of The United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson in a letter to Chairman H. P. Davidson, of the American Red Cross, on Wednesday, expressed the hope that all Red Cross workers within the new draft ages, 18 to 45, "continue to render service, less and until specifically called to other and more important duties." The President declared that stopping voluntary enlistments makes it possible for the government now to "select with a due regard to the interests of all services, whether within the government or without, whereas if we permitted men liable to be drafted to rush in and apply for and obtain commissions, there would be chaos indeed."

## SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE INCREASING

Service of The United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—East Coast trade with South America is proceeding briskly, due to the additional tonnage that has been put into service, it was learned at the War Trade Board offices on Wednesday. Adequate ship space is now available going south.

The War Trade Board has adopted a policy of licensing imports which would otherwise be prohibited, and under this plan considerable quantities of linseed and leather are coming into the country. The leather is primarily for military needs.

## WAR SAVINGS STAMP SALES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American people have bought \$580,000,000 of war savings stamps, as shown by Wednesday's treasury reports. Sales for the week ending Aug. 10 were \$32,000,000.

*Filem's*

Store

closed

tomorrow

until 11 A. M.

on account of

Stock taking

Beginning at 11 A. M. hundreds of small lots and odd pieces will be closed out at reduced prices.

N. B. The Automatic Bargain Basement will open at 8.30 as usual.

Washington St. at Summer, Boston



## FUTURE OF THE FRENCH COLONIES

Government Accepts Senate Proposition to Appoint Committee to Inquire Into Method of Increasing Their Production

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It was stated on a public occasion, recently, that France had at last discovered her colonies. Necessity of the present and the future—or something approaching it—has brought about the discovery and with it appreciation, and the consideration of new possibilities. Lately, there have been many evidences of an official character as to the new interest that is stirring and the tightening up of administration. The success that has attended the new régime, M. Jonhart as Governor-General in Algeria has been very remarkable, and has attracted the utmost attention. It is, by the way, of some present interest, to mention that the Fourth of July was celebrated throughout Algeria with great enthusiasm. On the previous evening in Algiers there was a torchlight procession through the principal streets, which were brilliantly illuminated, in which all the bands of the garrison took part. In the great Place du Théâtre, the municipality had set up a fine representation of the Berthold statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. There was a march past of the French troops on the morning of the 4th, M. Jonhart being present. The Governor-General and the Municipal Council paid a visit to the Consul-General of the United States. The natives everywhere associated themselves with the demonstrations that were made, and fully understood their meaning and significance.

However the point of the moment is that a very interesting and remarkable debate has taken place in the Senate on the grand question of the present state of the French colonies, their future, the assistance that they render to France and how their productive capacity may be increased. The debate was opened by an interpellation by M. Etienne Flandin "on the measures that the government is undertaking in order to increase, during the war and after, the productive power of our colonial empire." M. Flandin, a specialist in colonial questions, is, of course, peculiarly well situated to express himself with authority in these matters, and the Senate listened to him with deep attention. He said he considered that much more might have been done to employ the resources offered by the colonies. With a little more foresight, France could have found the munitions of war she needed; tomorrow she might find her munitions of peace in such circumstances, he said. "It is France's pressing duty to furnish her colonial empire with the necessary instruments. Then he passed all the colonies in review, explaining what they were able to supply, both in the way of primary materials and products. Among the tasks that now devolved on France was that of supplying the colonies with much stronger financial support, so that public works which were undertaken might be carried out much more speedily, that the merchant marine, in view of the importance of transports, might be assisted, and that the condition of the natives might be improved. From the general M. Flandin proceeded to constructive criticism, mentioning that before the war the French colonial production mostly went Hamburg way, and that if they had only set up adequate storage establishments and had installed the necessary refrigerating appliances the question of the meat supply need not have troubled France at all at the present time. He advocated the decentralization of the local authorities and a regulative coordination with headquarters in Paris. The Colonial Minister should reform the colonial institutions, and, following this idea, should reform himself. They should have done with all delay in realizing the value of their magnificent colonial domain. The Senate had before it, he said, a splendid vision of a great reality that might be achieved, and it was that of their colonies made unaccessible to greedy exploiters and the German devastations, and a bright beam of hope would then shine upon that splendid field of effort laid open to French genius. The Senate applauded these sentiments loudly, and listened with interest to a little speech that followed by M. Lucien Hubert, who also is an expert in colonial affairs. He associated himself warmly with what M. Flandin had said. France must quickly formulate both an economic and a social policy for her colonies. "Let us remember," he said, "that since the hour of danger came there has been no longer a France alone and that we cannot deny any of those who have given their lives to make our country greater and more prosperous."

M. Henry Simon, the Colonial Minister, gave an address upon the colonies of such value that it is declared it will very often be consulted and quoted in the future. The French colonies, he said, had been good workmen for the greatness of their country. Their labor and accomplishment was one of the third republic's most splendid claims to glory. Since the war began, the colonies had yielded France considerable assistance. The old ones had given her 31,000 men; the others 800,000, either as combatants or workers. Altogether, if they added Northern Africa to the old and new colonies, they would have a total of 900,000 men furnished to France by her colonial domain. From June 1916 to the present time the colonies had furnished France with 1,377,000 tons of various merchandise, without count-

ing what they had supplied to open commerce. These, M. Simon said, were substantial figures, but colonial production was far from having attained its maximum, and it was necessary to develop it. How should that be done? The Minister declared that the shipping problem would be supreme in the after-war situation in all matters in which the development of the colonial domain was concerned. He was disposed to make the state the collaborator, almost the partner, of the business people and manufacturers who gave the colonies their value. In conformity with the "cashiers" set up by the colonial conference that was assembled by one of his predecessors. "When the war is over, France," the Minister said, "will have to depend more than ever upon her imports, and she will have to pay still more for them if she does not have recourse to her colonies. Safety can only be guaranteed to France by these colonies of hers. Before the war, France used 12,000,000 cubic meters of timber, of which 4,000,000 came from abroad, at the average price of 100 francs the cubic meter. When peace is established again, the French forests will not be able to supply more than 6,000,000 cubic meters of timber. For the remainder of her requirements, she will then have to appeal to her colonies, which have a present capacity in this respect able to satisfy all the demands that France can make for 250 years. He had already set about the preparations of a scheme for the exploitation and transport to France after the war of this valuable colonial timber. The same attention would have to be paid to the other essential primary materials, especially cotton.

But all this, M. Simon went on, was not all. Labor must be developed, and the soil be improved. Labor could only be strengthened by encouraging the native population and by raising the moral and social level of the administrators. As to the land, an organization would have to be established for the study of all agricultural questions. Economic questions would dominate those of a political character after the war, and it was with that in view that the Colonial Ministry itself ought to be reformed. M. Simon dealt at length with questions of railways, transports, ports, freights, shipping, banks and so forth. Then he said that the French people from their childhood ought to learn to understand what the colonies are and what they mean. In this way an indispensable movement toward the colonies would be created; they would follow in this matter the example given by Canada. Such, said M. Simon, was his program. It would certainly be that of every Minister of the Colonies. To realize it he depended on the Senate. After the war, France would have a heavy task to accomplish. An economic effort would be necessary. With the assistance of the colonies, it would be made. The colonies would have to supply them with much more than in the past. So France and the colonies likewise would be enriched. With goodwill, initiative, and method, the prosperity of both would be assured at the same time. But, above all things, it was necessary to obtain that victory which alone would guarantee to them the possession of their colonial domain. It would be saved on the soil of France. The justice of the cause, the firmness of their arms, and the heroism of their soldiers, it was on those that they counted for their triumph in the present struggle.

After M. Delahaye had spoken, the Senate voted and the government accepted a proposition for the appointment of a committee of 18 members whose business it would be to proceed to an economic investigation on the means of increasing and coordinating the productive forces in the French colonies.

## PALAZZO CAFFARELLI QUESTION IS RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—A meeting of the representatives of a number of well-known associations has been held with the object of entering a vigorous protest against the retention of the Palazzo Caffarelli, the former seat of the German Embassy, as German property. Captain Silvio, belonging to the Association of Wounded Soldiers presided over the meeting, which was addressed by Professors Ugo Imperatori and Galante, the account of whose speeches in the press was censored.

Professor Ugo Imperatori spoke of the repeated statements of the wishes of the people which had been made in the matter; the solution of the problem of the Palazzo Caffarelli would, he said, imply a reaffirmation of solidarity with the Allies and the question of national dignity was involved. Professor Galante pointed out the exceptional significance of the spot still occupied by the enemy both on historical and archaeological grounds. Professor Pantaleoni also spoke and an animated discussion took place. An order of the day was finally approved with only one dissentient voice. It declared that the meeting of Roman Associations convened by the Group of National Defense considered the presence of the German Imperial throne within the area of the Capitol, the affirmation of German pretensions to Rome, and universal dominion, to be an intolerable offense to the national dignity, expressed the wish that the government should at once take possession of the Palazzo Caffarelli and resolved that this resolution should be presented to the Prime Minister.

**GIFT FOR INDIAN PRISONERS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is officially announced that their Majesties, the King and Queen, have received a silver wedding gift of £2000 from Sir Sassoon David Bart, which, according to their directions, will be devoted to the welfare of Indian prisoners of war, and the gift has been made over to the Committee of the Indian Soldiers' Fund for this purpose.

## GERMAN ESTIMATE OF THE BULGARIANS

Herr Maximilian Harden States That Balkan Ally of Germany Is Unreliable and of Little Value to Civilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—"Greeks, Serbs, Turks, Rumanians, Austrians, Germans, officials, doctors and business men have written me or visited me," wrote Herr Maximilian Harden, editor of the Zukunft, in September, 1913, according to the Serbian Press Bureau. "The latest were eight representatives of the city of Adrianople, Greeks and Turks, Jews and Armenians. Each one of them voiced the same note, every lip formed almost the same words, when we spoke of Bulgaria. We have been, every one of us, deceived regarding the strength of that country, its possibilities for civilization and the value for humanity of its people, the most contemptible simulacra of men ever seen."

"Since I have learned all this I understand how Stambuloff, that descendant of the Turks, ruled this horde as a terror-pasha, how the brave, but morally weak Alexander of Battenburg sought, by throwing himself at the feet of the Tsar, to escape the network of assassins. I further understand why Carol of Rumania, in order to protect his kingdom against attack from these modern Huns, should have had recourse to means which he would never have lowered himself to use against a civilized people. I understand why the Turks, in spite of the fact that they had signed the Treaty of London, profited by the hour of Bulgaria's helplessness to make a traitorous breach of their plighted word, in order to recapture the defenseless fortress-city of Adrianople, solemnly conceded by them, much as a duellist at the end of the combat, might attack his disarmed adversary from behind and cut him down at the moment the seconds were occupied in drawing up the protocol of the encounter."

"Everything that was reported to Vienna from Sofia, since the beginning of the war of the Balkan League against the Turks, has been proved to be false. Everything. The Bulgarians as they did under their John and Simeon, fought bravely, even recklessly. But their artillery, their commissariat, their sanitary corps, were completely insufficient. At Kirk-Killesse (which was not, as they untruthfully declare, strongly fortified) and at Lule Burgas, they had opposing them the weakest Turkish contingent, men badly trained, bad shots, who went to pieces under fire. Against better trained troops (though two of the principal lines had been driven in by the Serbs) even before Tchatalja was reached, they could do nothing. Unless they had been supplied with Serbian munitions they could never have survived even the first quarter of the war. Without the modern heavy artillery of the Serbs they could never have taken Adrianople."

"For a part of their success they have to thank the Russians, who had responded to their proclamation of a crusade against the Turks. When these left there was no more victory and glory. Their assertions that the Greeks and Serbs broke the Treaty of Alliance and plotted treason is untrue. That the Bulgarians desired to rob their allies (their helpers in time of direct necessity) of all the fruits of the war, and not only plotted treason and treacherous attacks, carried to the smallest detail, but also carried out, is proved."

"With the orders for a night attack in their pockets, the Bulgarian officers, on the Bregalnitz, invited their Serbian comrades to a friendly meal, drank to their brotherhood, in hypocritical celebration of the disappearance of all causes for dispute and formed groups of intimate friendship with them before the camera, and then treacherously attacked them. Not on the order of Danoff, now the scapegoat, but of Ferdinand, the all-powerful."

"This is unexampled in the annals of the modern European war. It was, however, the only success of the Bulgarians in the second campaign. All their other deeds of daring, too, the defeats and destruction of Serbian divisions, the final splitting up of the two armies, all are impudent lies, and lies made knowingly against better knowledge. Untrue that Saloniki was bought, not captured, by the Greeks, untrue that the Serbs never rendered service equal to that of the Bulgarians, untrue that a league of five nations crushed the wrecks of Ferdinand's army (which was almost annihilated before the army of King Carol crossed the Danube or Enver began his march of triumph); untrue that that Bucharest treaty of peace reduced Bulgaria and hindered her from combating the Turks (the obligation to reduce her armies in the field against Rumania, Serbia and Greece to a peace footing did not hinder but, on the contrary, facilitated Bulgaria in concentrating all her forces against the Turks who were not parties to that treaty).

"Rumania, which crawled like a whipped dog, was the only country against which Bulgaria had the right to be enraged and against which every Bulgarian had sworn a blood feud. But what cannot be forgiven, what can never be prescribed is the insult to humanity of such methods of warfare. That the Bulgarians destroyed with fire and sword everything they could (even in Trace where they declared they came as liberators) that they forced the inhabitants to feed them for weeks without compensation, that they stole like greedy vultures, that officers plundered the houses where they had been quartered of the most precious carpets and ornaments, that they stole the trousseaux of the girls and carried off wood-carvings and

even pianos, is the least grave. The hero Ferdinand can be forced to give up, at least the treasures stolen from the mosques."

"But what about the men who were tortured. . . . Horrors that cannot even be imagined, perpetrated hundreds, thousands of times, crimes that can never be made good. No, those who commit such crimes have placed themselves beyond the pale of humanity. They deny it, can they do anything else? They demand an international committee of investigation—a clumsy subterfuge. We have more credible witnesses than are necessary to form a judgment—King of Greece, serious doctors of every nation, Loti and even Austrian officials. There is not the shadow of a doubt."

"I asked the eight delegates from Adrianople, who nevertheless hate the Serbs as their enemies, if any Serbian soldiers had behaved in this infamous fashion. The answer was 'Not one, the behavior and discipline of the Serbs was perfect; they paid for every single bit of food they bought.' In both wars the Serbs have held themselves the best. No lies and no boastfulness. The most rapid mobilization, the most efficient army, the most sanitary corps. How we have been deceived."

## DISCUSSION ON POSITION OF GREECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Hon. W. P. Pemberton presided at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Hellenic League which was held recently at King's College. The Greek Minister, M. J. G. Genadimus, was present.

Mr. Pemberton said it was perfectly obvious to those who listened to Mr. Winston Churchill's recent speech that if the views of the present Prime Minister of Greece had been accepted by his countrymen in 1914-15 they might have seen now the triumphant conclusion of the war. That, he believed, would be the verdict of history. The whole of the blame for the mistakes made should not be placed on the shoulders of the diplomats of Great Britain; the main part of it should be laid at the door of the Russian diplomats of the old régime. The position in Greece was not now free from anxiety, but she could extract a certain amount of negative satisfaction from the fact that her position was much better, than that of her worst enemies. The most reasonable policy the friends of Greece should adopt and advocate for the terms of peace was to fix upon and define an irreducible minimum, below which they could not be expected to go.

Prof. Gilbert Murray said Greece must expand if she was to follow out the policy laid down by President Wilson, to which the nations of the Entente were committed. If they were going to establish the smaller nations on foundations in accordance with their populations, then the expansion of Greece would follow as a matter of course.

## GOVERNMENT CLERKS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Civil Service Commission have, in accordance with the recommendations of the interim report of the committee on staffs, made arrangements for dealing with all applications for temporary clerkships in government departments. In cooperation with the Ministry of Labor, an inquiry and registration office has been opened at the Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, W. 1. All government departments requiring temporary women clerks will in future notify their demands direct to this address. Large numbers of women between the ages of 17 and 40 are now required both to meet the needs of expanding departments, as well as to replace loss of staff.

Women desiring to obtain employment as temporary clerks may apply direct to the inquiry office at Burlington Gardens. Arrangements will be made for these to appear without delay before the Civil Service Commission for interview. The results of the interview will be notified to applicants at once. Applications may also be made by letter, or to the local employment exchanges. Candidates applying in this way will be notified without delay of the day and hour at which they should present themselves for interview.

## CALIFORNIA BONE-DRY BILL SUPPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It is now certain that the bone-dry measure which has gained a place on the ballot for the coming California election will receive the earnest support of all the dry forces of the State, notwithstanding the fact that these forces deprecated the placing of such a measure on the ballot on the ground that it would endanger ratification of the federal constitutional amendment. A joint conference of the northern and southern branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California met at Pacific Grove, Monday, and decided to support the bone-dry measure, and the northern and southern branches of the Anti-Saloon League have also taken similar action.

**SHIPBUILDING DIRECTOR NAMED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Maj. C. W. Brims, M. C. R. F. A., has been appointed director of extensions in the department of the Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding. In this capacity he will be responsible for exercising official control in the arrangements connected with extensions and improvements to private shipyards, docks and repair establishments, marine boiler and engine works, foundries etc., engaged on Admiralty work.

## HISTORICAL VIEW OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

British Historian's Advice Is to Avoid the Rocks That Broke the Holy Alliance of Autocrats a Century Ago

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Those who seek to discuss the foundations on which to rest a League of Nations for maintaining the peace of the world, would do well, in the opinion of Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M. P., to consider historical analogies. In an article contributed to the July number of the Hibbert Journal, and entitled "Nationalism, Internationalism, and Supernationalism," the writer points out that ever since the dawn of internationalism inaugurated the era of international war, certain questions have been formulated; questions which are again obtruding themselves at the present time. How to evolve order out of chaos, how to make impossible for the future a recurrence of the catastrophe, how to rebuild upon the ruins of a shattered civilization a more stately and more stable edifice—this was the problem that again and again presented itself to great thinkers of former ages as it presents itself for solution even more insistently today.

For the treatment of epochs before the Nineteenth Century, the inquirer must be referred to the article itself. Here it is only possible to quote what Mr. Marriott says as to the efforts for a League of Nations which were made at the end of the Napoleonic wars.

"When Kant published his 'Perpetual Peace,' Europe was in the third year of a war destined to last almost without interruption for another 20 years. Nine years later (1804) the Tsar Alexander I dispatched his friend Nikolai Nikolaievich Novosiltsov on a special mission to England to lay before Pitt the Tsar's scheme for the reconstitution of the European polity upon the lines of a great Christian Republic. The ideas then adumbrated took practical shape 11 years later in the famous 'Holy Alliance.' 'To that experiment in the organization of peace something less than justice was done by contemporary statesmen; and it has fared—until quite lately—little better at the hands of critical historians. Lord Castlereagh, to whom enthusiasm of any kind was unintelligible, regarded the whole project as a 'sublime piece of mysticism and nonsense' and was led to doubt the sanity of the Tsar. Canning, with less justification, questioned his sincerity. The character of Alexander was, as a fact, curiously compounded of shrewd ambition and spiritual exaltation, but there is little reason to doubt that he was, in 1815, sincerely anxious to inaugurate a régime of peace and righteousness in the European polity. He believed, under the circumstances, not unreasonably, that this end could be best attained by a league of sovereigns pledged to conduct international affairs according to the plain precepts of the Gospel of Christ."

"The primary object of the league was the maintenance of peace in Europe. The experiment failed, not from lack of 'sanction,' but because the peace of Europe was threatened, or appeared to the sovereigns to be threatened, by outbreaks of domestic revolution. How were these outbreaks to be dealt with? The King of Naples, himself a member of the league, appealed to his consorts for help against his own rebellious subjects. That assistance was readily given, and Austria was entrusted to the congenial task of suppressing the revolutionary outbreak in southern Italy. Great Britain, through the mouth of Castlereagh, entered a vigorous protest against this interference in the domestic concerns of individual states. 'England,' said her Foreign Minister, 'stands pledged to uphold the territorial arrangements established at the Congress of Vienna. The invasion of weaker states by a stronger state for the purposes of conquest would demand our immediate interference. But with the internal affairs of each separate state we have nothing to do.' The doctrine thus laid down by Castlereagh was in itself unexceptionable; it was adopted, in terms, by Canning and Palmerston, and took its place among the canons of English diplomacy. But the distinction which he drew was difficult to maintain. Even by Canning, still more by Palmerston, the idea of non-intervention was more honored in the breach than in the observance. Where did internal affairs end and external relations begin? The Holy Allies had already found it difficult to draw the line, and from Troppau (1820) they published a famous protocol couched in the following terms: 'States which have undergone a change of government due to revolution, the results of which threaten other states, ipso facto cease to be members of the European alliance. . . . If, owing to such alterations, immediate danger threatens other states, the Powers bind themselves by peaceful means, or if need be by arms, to bring back the guilty state into the bosom of the Great Alliance.'

"The terms of this document should be closely scrutinized by all who desire to see the formation of a League of Nations. The Troppau Protocol emanated from a League of Kings, absolute rulers of their several states; but it is possible, mutatis mutandis, to convert the idea which the Holy Allies affirmed? Assume that after the present war a League of Peace is formed; it is, we understand, to be a league of peoples, of self-governing democracies. Assume that a monarchial coup d'état is successfully carried out in one of the states adhering to the league, and that the results of the coup d'état are such as to threaten the security or independence of another member of the league."

Will it not be incumbent upon the executive of the league to declare the state, whose government has been revolutionized in an absolutist direction, excommunicate? Will not the league be called upon to bring back the 'guilty state' by peaceful means, or if need be by arms into the bosom of the League of Nations? But, if so, what becomes of the belated idea of non-intervention? Will not the league of the peoples find itself confronted by a difficulty precisely parallel with that which confronted the League of Autocrats at Troppau? Is there not a serious danger that the League of Peace will founder upon the self-same rock which proved fatal to the high hopes and laudable endeavors of the Holy Allies?

"Whatever the answer to these questions may be, it were the part of mere prejudice to deny that the Holy Alliance represented in its inception a genuine and sincere experiment in the organization of peace. It is a misfortune that the alliance should have been deflected from its original purpose by the dominating influence of the generous aspiration of its founder should have been obscured. Corruptio optimi pessima. The Holy Alliance quickly degenerated into a league of despots bent upon eliminating from the body-politic of Europe the last traces of the revolutionary virus with which it had been inoculated by France. But autocracy was not of the essence of the experiment; nor was it the cause of its failure. The rock upon which the vessel foundered would have rendered the navigation difficult whether the vessel had been manned by autocrats or by democrats. Experienced pilots, like Castlereagh were well aware of the rocks ahead when the vessel was launched, though his perception of the dangers likely to be encountered on the voyage may well have been quickened by his knowledge of the navigators. For him as for other contemporary critics it was not easy to judge of the prospects of the Holy Alliance, apart from the personality of the Holy Allies. A later generation may view the whole episode with more detachment, and therefore in more accurate perspective."

"But whatever the ultimate judgment may be, it will not be denied that the history of the experiment is of peculiar significance at a time when the world has been again plunged by the blood lust of a single power into a devastating war, and when men are again most anxiously and gravely canvassing the possibility of avoiding a recurrence of similar cataclysms in the future."

## COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE AN ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The compulsory health insurance question, which comes before the people of California in the November election in the form of a constitutional amendment enabling the Legislature to put such a law into effect, has suddenly become one of the major issues of the campaign. Four of the seven candidates for Governor have announced themselves as for or against the measure. James Rolph Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, favors the plan. C. A. McGee of San Diego, Walter Bordwell of Los Angeles, and Joe Hayes of San Jose oppose it. The press of the State as a whole is overwhelmingly against the measure.

## MERCHANT MARINE GETS 557 RECRUITS

United States Service Graduates a Large Class of Apprentice Seamen From the Training Ship Calvin Austin

BOSTON, Mass.—After graduating 557 apprentice seamen into the United States Merchant Marine Service and picking up 22 recruits from Florida, Louisiana and Texas, the training ship Calvin Austin, Capt. Charles F. Kemp, returned from Norfolk to Federal Wharf, East Boston.

The Calvin Austin left Boston July 9 with 550 recruits, and later, when the Governor Cobb was in Norfolk, got 200 men by transfer from that ship. In addition to the 557 that were given regular berths on ships in Atlantic ports, 47 apprentices were transferred to other training ships, and the remainder were brought back to Boston and are still in training.

According to officers of the Austin, more than 500 of the 557 that were graduates are now in foreign ports or on their way there. The recruits were eager to take up their work, and a large number of them begged to be sent to ships that were due to go to France at an early date.

Among the men put down as sufficiently trained to play an important part in the government's shipping program were former bookkeepers, lawyers, students, clerks, mechanics, painters, blacksmiths, laborers and jacks-at-all-trades. Two months ago they knew but little about ships, and not a few of them had never seen the ocean, but now they are classed as full-fledged sailors, amply able to deliver a telling blow to the Kaiser's dream of world domination.

While the Austin was away from Boston many important changes in the ship's crew were made. To take the place of Capt. H. O. Ricker, made master of the President, Edward Holm, formerly first officer of the Austin, was made executive officer and Bert V. Wall was promoted from second officer to first officer.

A desire to get to France at once led Assistant Paymaster Harold O. Everett of Buffalo to resign his berth on the Austin and volunteer his services in a lesser position in the steward's department of the S. S. Artimus, and with Walter Graff of Philadelphia, also formerly of the Austin, he is now on his way "over there." Everett's last words to his old friends on the Austin were that he had been put in charge of the gun crew.

Other changes made on the Austin while she was away include the following: to be assistant paymaster, Rollo L. Weimer, London, O.; to be a chief yeoman, William D. Berryman, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; to be paymaster's clerk, Charles Harris, Lynn, Mass.

Members of the crew report a most delightful stay in Norfolk, and they admit they would not object if they were ordered south again. In addition to countless coats of tan, the boys brought back a goat, a pig and a parrot—all of which are great favorites among the boys.

Under the direction of "Y" Secretary Arthur A. Tuttle, several entertainments were held on the Austin and in Norfolk.

The Governor Dingley left Federal Wharf last week for Norfolk. The length of its stay there has not been determined.



## To Clean White Shoes Quickly and Easily

To renew white shoes, belts and all other similar articles few things are so simple and satisfactory as



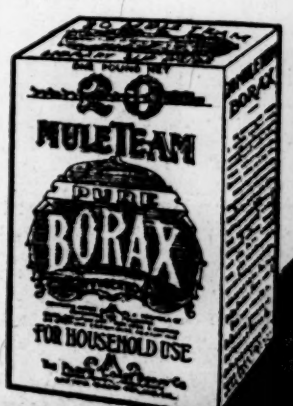
**20 MULE TEAM BORAX**

Add two teaspoonfuls of the Borax to enough boiling water to make a paste. Apply with a stiff brush, scrubbing thoroughly before using the whitening. The Borax will remove all dirt and stains and bring back the look of newness.

**AT ALL DEALERS**

Send for booklet. It describes 100 household uses for 20 MULE TEAM BORAX.

**PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.**  
New York Chicago





## DRYS OPPOSED BY ALIEN CITIZENS

Chicago Organization, Made Up of Those of Foreign Extraction, Declares Antagonism to the Curtailment of "Liberties"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The fight which the German-American Alliance carried on against prohibition in other cities, was and is conducted here by another organization of the people of foreign extraction. This is the United Societies for Local Self Government. The United Societies likewise has exhibited a lack of appreciation of certain treasured American traditions, such as characterizes other associations created for the sole purpose of retaining Old World drinking customs. The booklet printed by the United Societies containing their constitution and by-laws has at its close a "declaration of the principles of the organization. Its reasons for existence and the great need for it and its activities in city, state and nation." The antagonism of the organization to a deep-rooted element of Americanism is made clear by a reading of this declaration. It proceeds in this manner: "For what do the United Societies stand?"

"The citizens of many foreign lands came to America and settled here. They brought with them the customs of their native lands, and they broke home ties, they forewore the lands of their birth, they dared the unknown and unfamiliar, they essayed life in a strange land, dealings in a strange tongue, all the hardships which attend emigration."

"And for what?"

"In the main, because of their love for an ideal, because of their passion for Liberty."

"They had heard that here all men are free and equal. They knew what freedom meant, because to a considerable degree they had experienced what lack of freedom meant. They knew the narrow, straitened life of Europe and sought a freer, more natural national atmosphere."

"Naturally they expected no curtailment of the liberties to which, even in the monarchical Old World, they were accustomed. They had no expectation that in this land of the free, decent law-abiding men and women would be shackled in thought and action, so long as their acts were not incompatible with orderliness, decency and respect for the law. They expected no censorship of manners or customs that they had experienced."

"They were good citizens. They saw this land and that it was good. They grew quickly to love it, to love it in spite of its faults, for the high ideals which gave it birth and for the manifold opportunities which it afforded men and women of purpose, character and energy. They were willing to abandon those of their own customs which were inimical to their progress under the new conditions. They saw, quickly enough, where they could be improved. They recognized the genius of the land of their adoption."

"But they also saw that in some respects this promised land had strayed far from the ideals of its founders. They saw that liberty was given more lip service than deed service; that the Puritan idea of liberty, which means only liberty for the self-constituted 'better classes,' the 'elect,' and an enforced conformity upon the part of the multitude with these notions of the minority, was obtaining an alarmingly strong foothold in this sanctuary of freedom."

"And that was the genesis of the United Societies."

"Various organizations, social for the most part, among the Americans of foreign nationality, or parentage, banded together in a firmly-knit body for the combating of the vicious errors into which they saw Chicago falling. They adopted as their standard the determination to uphold the following great principles:

"Local self-government.  
"Personal liberty.  
"Equality of taxation.  
"These things are the essence of true freedom."

## NEW DRY ZONES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—All saloons within a radius of one-half mile from the Frankford Arsenal must close within 10 days. This announcement has been made by United States District Attorney Francis Fisher Kane, who has decided to create a dry zone around this important government plant following appeals of the commandant and other officers. There are about 35 saloons within the prescribed zone which will have to suspend business at least for the period of the war, and, according to the authorities, they have no appeal, it having been decided in Washington that they must go.

In addition to these places, it is possible that dry zones may also be established around the first and second regiment armories, which have in them constantly over 250 soldiers; and also the University of Pennsylvania, where active military training is going on all the time.

The weather is also militating

against the saloon in this city, for under a ruling of the Food Administration, proprietors of these places will be able to obtain only 25 per cent of their normal supply of ice until the ice situation itself becomes normal again. That the administration is determined to carry out this order was indicated by a statement made by Food Administrator Cooke, who said that if any saloon was discovered receiving more than its 25 per cent quota its supply would be cut off entirely.

## CANDIDACIES OF DRY MEN ATTACKED

Several State Senatorial Districts in Massachusetts Find Liquor Interests Seeking to Defeat Prohibition Supporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Charges that State Senator George A. Hastings of the Berkshire district of Massachusetts is being determinedly opposed for reelection solely because of his firm stand for ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment, are declared to reveal the purpose of the United States liquor lobby to defeat dry legislators in Massachusetts and to hold them up as examples of political outcasts before the legislators of New York State, who have yet to ratify. This is the interpretation of the fight in the Berkshires, and in several other senatorial districts, advanced by those who have studied the interwoven structure of the liquor-political situation in Massachusetts.

For weeks the State has been in a quandary as to the goal aimed at by the so-called "Allied Interests Association," a brewery-distillery-labor "combine" formed in Boston for the announced purpose of defeating senators and representatives who voted for the federal dry amendment. The Allied Interests Association is an alliance of members of the Master Brewers Association, the Wine and Spirit Dealers Association, the Liquor Dealers Association, Brewery Workers, Trade Union Liberty League, Bartenders Union 77 and Waitresses Union 112.

Why should the liquor interests spend the necessary money to defeat legislators in a state which has ratified by so large a majority as Massachusetts gave?

The answer to this oft-repeated query is said to be the moral influence such defeat might have in New York, and possibly in other states which have not ratified—all a part of the program of the liquor lobby to delay the day of inevitable nationwide prohibition. To counteract this influence, supporters of prohibition in Massachusetts are throwing their strength behind dry legislators.

Representative Robert T. Kent of Pittsfield is actively opposing Senator Hastings, and up-state politicians are unanimous in declaring that it is a clear-cut liquor issue. Senator Hastings, it is recalled, was chairman of the Federal Relations Committee of the Legislature, which gave hearings on the question of ratification, hearings at which both the dries and wets received such fair treatment as to be a matter of general comment. The committee reported the ratification resolution adversely, though Senator Hastings voted in favor. He also spoke on the Senate floor in favor.

The candidacy of Representative Kent, who voted against ratification, is linked up, by the Berkshire politicians, with a visit made to the Berkshires by Charles A. Innes of Boston, early in July. It is said that Mr. Innes' visit was coincident with a conference at which the fight in the Berkshire senatorial district was the main topic of consideration. And Mr. Innes, it is known, has not been allied with the friends of prohibition. Quite the reverse, in fact.

It is stated that a somewhat similar fight is being staged in the fourth Worcester district. Senator George F. Hart of Webster is to retire and Representative Francis Prescott of Grafton is being actively opposed by Representative George J. Brunell of Webster.

## SEATTLE TO SHIP COAL TO SOUTH AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Arrangements are being perfected to send to Chile and Peru many cargoes of Washington coal. The product is to be loaded at Seattle bunkers into ships that are said to have been provided for, thus greatly stimulating the local industry.

No coal shortage exists locally although consumers have largely filled up their bins in accordance with the advertising campaign of the United States Fuel Administration. The local market is supplied by the local fuel which has strong competition in the Canadian coals brought down by barges.

Should the Alaska coal be developed it will provide ballast for south-bound steamships and that fact might mean that it could also compete. With its mild winters, its inexhaustible supply of wood, its local and adjacent foreign coal mines, this section is favored in its fuel supply.

Notwithstanding this condition, California oil is used on all the steamships operating locally, on many of the railroads and in many large industries.

## LABOR RULE MODIFIED

Service of The United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The order issued by the Labor Department forbidding employers hiring a force of 100 or more men to recruit labor by advertising methods has been modified in 22 states so that workers may be obtained for government projects.

## PROHIBITION TO BE A WISCONSIN ISSUE

Anti-Saloon League Campaign for "Ratificationists" Met by Brewers, Who Are Sprinkling Newspapers With Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—That prohibition, as well as loyalty, is to figure as one of the main issues in the coming legislative election in Wisconsin is clearly forecast by the plans already being carried out by the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, with "Put ratificationists in the Legislature" as its campaign slogan, and the Wisconsin Brewers Association, which is sprinkling the State's newspapers with propaganda, urging the voters to exert their rights under the Constitution by placing men in the Legislature who will stand firmly for a settlement of the prohibition question through a direct vote of the citizens of the State.

The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League has distributed thousands of pamphlets, in which it seeks to show the activities of the brewing interests and the National German-American Alliance in Wisconsin politics. The most incisive declarations comprise excerpts from the testimony taken before the judiciary committee of the United States Senate at the hearings held on the question of repealing the national charter of that body. The fact brought out at the hearings, which is embodied in the Congressional Record, which disclosed that the heads of two of Milwaukee's largest breweries presented President Hexamer of the German-American Alliance, with generous donations during his visit to Milwaukee in 1915, is made use of by the Anti-Saloon League. The pamphlet urges voters to vote for ratificationists at the coming election.

The Wisconsin Brewers Association has taken a unique stand on the prohibition question, directing a number of their advertisements, not only to the voters, but to those who would represent the State in the Legislature. For instance, in an advertisement now running in many of the state newspapers, headed, "What Sort of a Man Will He Be?" the association says: "In this land the people are sovereigns. They need bow to dictation from nobody. Neither the executive, nor legislative nor judicial branch of the government has the right to demand what the masses shall enact."

"And yet, it is solemnly proposed in this advanced age of supposed sanity, at the very zenith of the greatest advance the world has ever known in popular sovereignty, that the people be entirely ignored in Wisconsin, and that candidates for the Legislature be forced to pledge themselves to place this State in the national prohibition column, without consultation with the people, and in the face of the various popular expressions at the polls against the idea."

"It is the plain duty of every man seeking legislative honors, whether he be anti-prohibitionist or prohibitionist, to refuse to become a political buccaner, robbing the people of their rights. No fair-minded honest man, who seeks to represent any section of Wisconsin in the next Legislature, can afford, in justice, in fair play and in honor, to do otherwise than declare he will be a true servant of the people; that he will leave the decision as to Wisconsin's position on national prohibition to be decided by the sovereign people themselves at a referendum; that he will honestly and faithfully abide by the result, no matter what his own personal and single opinion may be. He is a representative of the people and should express the will of the people."

"No candidate for the Legislature can afford to hesitate for one moment to take this position. For any man who refuses to do so, and who thereby declares he is determined to work his own will, no matter what the people want, is a man neither of honor nor of principle, and is unfit to represent an honest constituency in any capacity whatsoever. And that is true, whether that man endeavors to force Wisconsin into the national prohibition column against the will of the people, or to thwart that expressed will if it should choose prohibition."

The advertisement quoted has the foreword stating that it is paid for by the Wisconsin Brewers Association.

## DRY FOLLOWING AWAITS SENATOR

Mr. Weeks' Massachusetts Constituents Hold That the Times Demand Prohibition Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Strong hopes are entertained by win-the-war prohibition leaders in Massachusetts that Senator John W. Weeks will be lined up with senators supporting the War Prohibition Bill when it reaches a vote in the upper house of Congress late this month or in early September. The proximity of the state primaries, Sept. 24, at which he is to be nominated, is pointed out, in a position to be responsive to the popular demand in the State for immediate war prohibition, a demand which is particularly sensitive of the approach of another winter of fuel stringency.

Senator Weeks' constituents in recent correspondence have sought to learn definitely his position on war prohibition at this time. The Senator, in making reply, has avoided placing himself unmistakably on record, either one way or the other. This fact in itself contains an element of encouragement for the dry advocates, when it is recalled that he not only voted against submitting the National Prohibition Amendment to the states for ratification

in August, 1917, but, later, spoke against war prohibition.

The argument pointed to by Senator Weeks to his constituents, that President Wilson has authority of Congress for establishing war prohibition, an argument, it may be said, upon which Senator Lodge, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, stands, is held by the dry leaders to be inconclusive, save from the opportunist point of view. The Food Control Bill gave the President power to close the breweries, as well as the distilleries, in order to save foodstuffs.

The Administration has halted short of closing the breweries, on grounds that the heavier distilled liquors would still be available, and would put the nation on a whisky basis. In other words, the public sale of all intoxicants must be stopped before the Administration sees its way clear to exercise its authority over the breweries. Complete war prohibition, authorized by Congress alone, is declared to be the only step possible under the circumstances.

Many of Senator Weeks' constituents believe that he can, with reason, change his expressed views on this subject, especially at this unusual and critical moment, when wise statesmanship is the paramount requirement. Indeed, it is pointed out, the President himself withdrew from his "peace without victory" views, and did not lose the confidence of the United States for his open-mindedness.

## COST OF RUNNING WAR CHEST GIVEN

Melrose, Mass., Pays Out \$2628 in Four Months for Administrative and Office Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MELROSE, Mass.—Actual figures of the office and campaign expenses of the conduct of a war chest fund are provided by the Melrose War Chest Fund Association, which makes public its disbursements for the first four months since establishment of the fund.

Administrative and office expenses total \$2,628; total collections amount to \$36,558.81, and total disbursements for war relief work \$13,184.98.

Included in the administrative expenses are those for conducting the campaign amounting to \$1,865.99 and for office equipment \$194.44, which expenses were essential to the establishment of the fund, but do not represent a continuous charge, leaving the operating cost of the war chest \$563.57 for the four months, or an average of \$140.40 per month.

The disbursements do not represent payments to either the Y. M. C. A. or K. of C. war funds, no call having been received since the fund was established from these organizations. Of the \$13,184.98 disbursed for war work, the Red Cross, local and national, have received \$11,833.34, Special Aid \$400, Canadian Club \$300, War Camp Community Fund \$141.67 (or at a rate of \$1500 per year), W. C. T. U. \$200, Y. M. C. A. Women's Auxiliary \$10, Salvation Army \$250.

Collections represent approximately a third of the annual total amount pledged during the campaign, thus bringing the average collections up to date for the first third of the year.

The total of the fund is, however, short of the amount which the directors of the fund believe will be needed to carry on the city's work for the year, and as a result a supplemental campaign is now being planned, to secure additional members to the fund as well as to secure larger contributions. The total amount pledged per annum is \$108,000 at present, which the committee plans to have largely increased.

## BIENNIAL BALLOT TO BE SUBMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention on Wednesday passed a proposed amendment to the State Constitution to provide for biennial elections. Annual elections are now held, Massachusetts being the only State in the American Union to retain the old system. On the question of engrossing the resolution, a roll call gave 117 in favor and 108 opposed. Labor actively opposed its adoption in the convention.

The convention defeated a resolution giving the Legislature power to regulate the hours and conditions of labor and establishing a minimum wage. On the question of submitting the proposed amendment to the voters, a roll call gave 68 yeas and 120 nays.

Without debate the convention passed to engrossment a resolution for a state budget system, containing authority for the Governor to veto items and parts of items in appropriation bills.

## SEVEN HONOLULU MEN ARE MADE CAPTAINS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Seven Honolulu civilians, members of the quarter-master reserve corps, have been called into the active service of the United States with the rank of captain. They are Walter F. Dillingham, to report to the quarter-master-general at Washington; Harold G. Dillingham, assistant to depot quartermaster, San Francisco; John R. Galt, assistant to depot quartermaster, San Francisco; Bruce Cartwright Jr., to report to quarter-master-general at Washington; George Angus, assistant to depot quartermaster, San Francisco; George Butler to Camp Funston, Kansas; C. S. Feight to Camp Hancock, Georgia; J. P. C. Hagens, assistant to depot quartermaster, San Francisco.

## GOV. WHITMAN ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Attorney-General Lewis of New York, Who Seeks Nomination, Says Voters Desire to Know His Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"One of the great and really important questions to be determined at the November election is the question as to whether or not the federal prohibition amendment shall be ratified by the next Legislature without the submission of the question to the voters for their approval," said Merton E. Lewis, Attorney-General, who is seeking nomination as candidate for Governor of New York in opposition to Governor Whitman, who is campaigning for a third term.

Mr. Lewis objects to the Governor's silence on various topics, including prohibition, agricultural legislation, and his interview with Arthur Brisbane of the Hearst forces.

"The Governor," he continued, "has stated that he favors ratification of the federal prohibition amendment by the state Legislature. There is a large body of men and women, enrolled as Republicans in this State, who do not agree with the Governor on this proposition and who would like him to give them his reason for his attitude. On this subject, however, he is as silent as is the platform of the party adopted at the recent unofficial convention and by county conventions which the Governor himself controlled."

"There are many subjects upon which the people would like to hear from the Governor. The farmers would particularly like to have him appear before them at meetings which they would be glad to attend, and justify his conduct in connection with agricultural legislation for which he would himself be the sponsor."

Another topic upon which Mr. Lewis seeks information is the question of restoring the official state convention in place of the party primary.

Mr. Lewis' final question, which he declares, might go far toward excusing the Governor from replying to the others, asks what it was that Arthur Brisbane said to him at their recent interview at the St. Regis.

In stating his own position, Mr. Lewis declares that he favors the submission of the prohibition amendment to the voters of the state and the restoration of the official party convention.

## COMMISSIONS MUST AWAIT THE DRAFT

Secretary Baker Issues What He Explains Is Designed to Check Possible Favoritism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, issued notice on Tuesday that no more commissions will be granted to men from civil life until registration and classification under the new draft have been completed. This does not apply to men who are now in officers' training camps, but only to those who seek commissions in various branches of the army directly out of their civil employment. Even those who have already applied for commissions cannot count on receiving them. Though some exceptions will be made in the case of some whose commissions were about to be granted when this decision was reached by the War Department.

The Secretary of War explained that the reason for this decision was to preserve the integrity of those subject to the draft. As has been previously experienced, it was expected that thousands who had some special qualifications would apply for commissions as soon as it became inevitable that they were about to be drafted. Many such did receive commissions, and not always without having recourse to influence.

There was always some feeling that there was an element of unfairness in granting commissions to some, while the great majority were sent to camps. This, of course, does not apply at all to the men who went to the training camps for officers and secured their commissions from there and after a thorough course. The criticism was made against men without undergoing any military training whatever.

It is probable that when, in the future, officers are needed for duty in Washington in the ordnance, quartermaster and engineer corps, they will be selected after being duly put through the draft machinery.

## CARGO CARRIER LAUNCHED

BRISTOL, Pa.—The Waterman, a cargo carrier of 8500 tons dead weight, was launched at the Merchants' Ship Building Corporation yard here Wednesday. Mrs. W. Averill Harriman, wife of the chairman of the board of directors of the corporation, was sponsor. The vessel has a length of 401 feet and a beam of 54 feet, and was to have been launched on Aug. 3, but stuck on the ways.

## BROCKTON STRIKE SETTLED

BROCKTON, Mass.—W. C. McLane of the National War Labor Board has obtained signatures of strikers to a contract by which they return to work and abide by the decision of the board when the controversy is taken up. It is understood the members of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union will also waive all issues for the present; that production may be resumed. At a conference of a com-

## MEXICO ASSERTS SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

Carrazza against the Allies and the United States especially.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As formidable a series of issues as ever confronted the national Legislature awaits disposal at the hands of Congress when it reconvenes next week. So important are the measures awaiting decision that the wisdom of the recess is now seriously questioned. There are five measures of major importance, each of which is closely connected with the prosecution of the war, and which for that reason, if for no other, must be put on the statute books at the earliest possible moment. The five major measures referred to are: the Man-Power Bill, the Revenue Bill, the Water-Power Bill, the Suffrage Amendment and the Prohibition Amendment.

It would be difficult to say that any one of these measures is more urgent than any other, but it goes without saying that no time can be lost in passing the army bill, intended to put enough men at the disposal of the government to carry out the military program to which it now stands pledged. As matters stand, it is entirely possible that a mistake has already been made in not amending the draft law when the provost marshal-general and the Senate committee recommended such action, but in any case there can be no doubt of the urgent necessity of immediate action.

The Revenue Bill will be whipped into shape within the next few days. The discussion of this measure will probably consume a considerable period, but the time element is not so essential here as in the Man-Power Bill. So far as can be learned, the House Committee on Ways and Means has not yet fully succeeded in getting into the revenue dragnet the \$8,000,000,000 at which it aims. In spite of the \$100,000,000 to be derived from the tax on intoxicants, the committee is still another \$100,000,000 short of the total desired. As a matter of fact, it is almost certain that considerable changes will be made to the Revenue Bill before it finally emerges from the Senate Finance Committee. There is great difference of opinion as to the extent to which war profits and excess profits should be taxed, while at the same time there is a strong belief that the tax should be so wide in its incidence as to fall on all consumers, with a view, not only of increasing revenue, but in order to encourage economy. For this reason a consumption tax on tea, coffee and sugar is advocated in some quarters.

The determination of the committee to insist on the liquor tax presents a most complicated feature of the new bill. Should the prohibitionists be able to carry their point when Congress convenes, it would become immediately necessary to find new sources of revenue or to increase the revenue from other sources. There is a preponderance of opinion that the committee would have done well not to depend on revenue from liquor, as it is more than likely that this revenue will never materialize.

The Water-Power Bill is the unfinished business in the House. The bill is an emergency measure, and especially designed to meet the needs of those communities which have large war orders. The danger of a fuel shortage, which the Fuel Administration has advertised from time to time, gives additional importance to the enactment of water-power legislation.

The Suffrage Amendment and the Prohibition Amendment are the two issues on which the bitterest opposition is expected. In the meantime, despite activities of the National Woman's Party, the primary campaigns are redounding to the advantage of the suffrage cause, and the leaders feel quite confident that the measure can be passed before November.

The Prohibition Amendment is the unfinished business in the Senate. An attempt was made to get the consent of the prohibition leaders to give the army bill the right of way, but previous experience has shown that it would be a grave strategic mistake on the part of the leaders to surrender their present advantage in the Senate. Unless filibustering tactics are resorted to by the opponents of prohibition, a vote can be had without much delay. Events have proved that prohibition leaders should have demanded a vote before the recess. A favorable decision at that time would have nullified the maneuver of the House Ways and Means Committee which has confused the issue before the country by making the tax on intoxicants a large item of the new Revenue Bill. The opponents of prohibition will use the revenue argument up to the hilt. Prohibition supporters, however, are confident that opposition on this ground will crumble in precisely the same way as other arguments, equally pretentious, failed.

The "surprise of the Mexican Government is legitimate, as would be that of any other government of a free country, including that of his Britannic Majesty, if it found that acts of interior legislation such as the right of imposing contributions were called into question by the diplomatic protests of the countries of subjects affected by the imposition. The Mexican Government is sure that the government of His Majesty would not permit diplomatic protests against the high contributions that the war has caused him to decree in all his dominions, and which should weigh equally, not only upon British subjects and subjects of conquered nations, or those subjected in any form to his dominion, but upon foreigners alike."

In virtue of its freedom of fiscal legislation, it is opportune to declare that the Mexican Government does not recognize the right of any foreign country to protest against acts of this nature coming from the right to exercise interior sovereignty, and, in consequence, cannot accept the responsibility which it is pretended will be charged to her account as supposed damages as a consequence of this legislation. Such a decision is founded upon the equality the Mexican Government desires should exist between Mexicans and foreigners regarding contributions decreed in its territory, because it is deemed that, conceding the preference to which all diplomatic intervention tends, such a decision is fair to Mexico in its strictest terms.

"The course to be taken by foreigners and nationals alike to free themselves from impositions which are deemed confiscatory consists in submitting the case before tribunals, which are always found ready to administer justice, applying the law, which justly guarantees individuals against confiscation of property. Furthermore, it is generally admitted that diplomatic representation should be the last recourse taken and only when the last resources have been exhausted."

"If the provisions of the decree are openly against the laws and in violation of contracts previously made, according to the concept of His Britannic Majesty, such could not rationally constitute an obstacle to the free development of Mexican property, and this development can demand, as has happened, certain changes of legislation beneficial to the country. This is evident when it is considered that the modern concept of property is that it is a social function bound closely to the prosperity of the state."

"The Mexican Government has a firm purpose in respect to foreign interests. It gives them guarantees facilitating their development and believes that its program can only be realized through the laws and institutions of the Republic by applying dispositions equally."

"Esteeming that it is the best guarantee it can impart, the Mexican Government cannot see a way to accept the diplomatic protests from His Britannic Majesty, which would have the effect of giving English citizens unequal preference over Mexican nationals."

The reply is signed by General Candido Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## IMPORTANT BILLS AWAIT CONGRESS

Measures Designed to Increase Efficiency of United States in the War to Be Pressed Immediately After Recess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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The determination of the committee to insist on the liquor tax presents a most complicated feature of the new bill. Should the prohibitionists be able to carry their point when Congress convenes, it would become immediately necessary to find new sources of revenue or to increase the revenue from other sources. There is a preponderance of opinion that the committee would have done well not to depend on revenue from liquor, as it is more than likely that this revenue will never materialize.

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The Suffrage Amendment and the Prohibition Amendment are the two issues on which the bitterest opposition is expected. In the meantime, despite activities of the National Woman's Party, the primary campaigns are redounding to the advantage of the suffrage cause, and the leaders feel quite confident that the measure can be passed before November.

The Prohibition Amendment is the unfinished business in the Senate. An attempt was made to get the consent of the prohibition leaders to give the army bill the right of way, but previous experience has shown that it would be a grave strategic mistake on the part of the leaders to surrender their present advantage in the Senate. Unless filibustering tactics are resorted to by the opponents of prohibition, a vote can be had without much delay. Events have proved that prohibition leaders should have demanded a vote before the recess. A favorable decision at that time would have nullified the maneuver of the House Ways and Means Committee which has confused the issue before the country by making the tax on intoxicants a large item of the new Revenue Bill. The opponents of prohibition will use the revenue argument up to the hilt. Prohibition supporters, however, are confident that opposition on this ground will crumble in precisely the same way as other arguments, equally pretentious, failed.

## PROTECTION FOR FISHERMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Michael F. Phelan, Congressman from the Lynn district, who telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy recently urging protection to fishermen off the Massachusetts coast, on Wednesday received the following dispatch from Secretary Daniels: "I have had matter taken up and you may be sure protection will be given to fishermen."



## UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINE TRADE

### Buenos Aires Newspaper Says Americans Must Make More Serious Effort to Hold Its Commerce After the War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUEENOS AIRES, A. R.—While most of the local newspapers have welcomed the American commercial enterprise in Argentina, nearly every one of them has remarked that the present favorable standing of American commerce will not continue after the war unless the Americans make a more serious effort to do business as it was done by Europeans before the war. La Razon says:

"Ever since the outbreak of the war one of the chief concerns of the United States Government and business circles has been to create new and stronger bonds of commercial intercourse with the countries of South America and especially with Argentina.

"The North Americans have always had to struggle with factors adverse to the successful establishment of business relations. In the first place, commercial intercourse is a matter of time, slowly increasing from small beginnings, and requires reciprocal demands. Between the countries of South America and Europe there has always existed a double current to favor trade; the necessity for our products in Europe and the constant demand maintained by the large numbers of settlers of European origin for goods from their home countries. North American commerce has never had this circumstance to assist it, since immigrants from that part of the world have rarely come to the South.

"The war, totally severing all the ties of the past, has turned the currents of our imports and exports into entirely new channels. The necessity of the moment has imposed new routes and it remains for the government and business men of the United States to study how to transform this artificial and transitory trade into a definite conquest of the market, since the natural aspiration of every people is to extend its commercial influence and open up new markets for its goods.

"The business rectitude so faithfully observed by European traders and manufacturers was not the outstanding characteristic of United States exporters at the commencement of the war. There were numerous complaints from our buyers and dealers at one time about the lack of scruple and commercial honesty shown by many American houses who exacted cash with orders and then did not forward the quantity or quality of goods asked for.

"Despite these difficulties, however, American trade with this country has increased enormously as shown by the following figures of imports from the United States of America since the beginning of the war:

1914 (5 months of war) .....	\$12,507,753
1915 .....	75,389,835
1916 .....	106,988,598
1917 .....	138,084,930

"If the Americans wish to retain the trade that they already have and extend it till it occupies a prominent place in Argentine statistics they ought to make an effort to supply Argentine needs just now when we are passing through a period of painful scarcity.

"The best advertisement that they can possibly have for their goods and their commercial organization is to come here when others are not coming and supply our commerce while others neglect it. They will, by doing so, promote the intercourse that has begun. If they do not, when normal times return they will have few arguments in their favor.

The best ways to attain this end are to facilitate credit and give a plentiful supply of shipping to our trade. The first because Argentine business has always been characterized by a shortage of ready cash—owing to its constant expansion—as it has also always been noted for its integrity in its proceedings and its punctuality in payment. Thanks to this reputation, British, German, French, Belgian and other exporters have never hesitated to allow great facility in payment and large credit to work on."

## SUFFRAGISTS OPPOSE MILITANT TACTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A resolution condemning the militant methods of the National Woman's Party in Washington was passed at a meeting of officers, leaders and workers of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party held Monday. The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City reaffirms its belief in the quiet educational methods of propaganda habitually used by its workers and found most effective in bringing about the suffrage victory in New York State. The City Party therefore strongly protests against the militant policy of the National Woman's Party and emphatically condemns its tactics as lamentably lacking in dignity, utility, common sense and in the respect due the President of the United States as the head of a great nation."

## Y. W. C. A. CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS PLANNED

PORTLAND, Me.—Mrs. Henry P. Davidson of New York, treasurer of the National Woman's War Work Council, was appointed chairman of the campaign committee to raise \$15,000,000 for the war work of the Young Women's Christian Association by the National Council on Wednesday. Mrs. Davidson will work in conjunction with John D. Rockefeller Jr., who was selected in New York yesterday as chairman of the committee to conduct a campaign to secure \$100,000,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association.

## ROMAN STEPS IN A WELSH PASS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Roman steps! What a curious sound the words have as the description of anything existing in a remote pass among some of the wildest and loneliest scenery in North Wales. Yet one is assured that if one goes on up the pass beyond Cym Bychan Lake one will come to "the Roman steps." Certainly if one follows the directions one does come to stone steps of a kind, and, as to the name, local traditions of this sort have a curious way of turning not, in the long run, to have a substratum of fact. Up the pass, in fact, go a series of stone slabs which might indeed, without much stretch of imagination, be dignified by the name of steps, affording firm foothold for

either man or pack horse, for the gradient is such that a horse or mule could make its way up them. It is a remarkable sight, this stone causeway climbing up the hill through the lonely pass, and it stirs the imagination to an endeavor to picture some of the scenes which those stones had witnessed, or at least to wonder what manner of men laid them down and made use of them hundreds and hundreds of years ago. There are some people who say the steps are older than the days of the Roman occupation. In any case, when someone went to the trouble of laying them down there must have been considerably more traffic up and down the pass than there is at present. A clue to their purpose may possibly be found in the Welsh name of a near-by locality, "The field of the forges," and possibly ore, or minerals, of some kind was brought in Roman times from some Welsh mines over these stones.

Anyone with a taste for long walks in out of the way places, among rocks and moors, will do well to go this way through the Rhinog Mountains, and, starting from Cym Bychan, follow the Roman steps over the pass, and then returning through the pass of Arduwy, come back at length to the little inn at Llanbedr on the road to Barmouth. One should be sure of his walking powers, however, for the way is a long one and it is as well to choose a midsummer day if the round is to be accomplished before darkness sets in, unless a very early start is made. And quite apart from the interest of the Roman steps the way will be a revelation, to those who are not well acquainted with the principality, of what Welsh scenery may be in wilderness and grandeur.

## WAR PROFITS TAX INCREASE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—National Party officials are urging a higher rate of taxation on war profits in order to finance the war more effectively and also to prove to labor that no unjust advantage is being gained by private contractors.

According to one of the Eastern officers of the party, who commented on certain reports of profits made by prominent industrial groups, which far exceed the maximum profits of these same groups prior to the war: "Not in the least do we deprecate the record production that has been accorded the government, so far as production is concerned, in keeping the troops overseas and in camps equipped with weapons and supplies that will enable them to do most effective fighting and keep them as fully protected as possible. We are disturbed only because while the millions of our men are off on this pilgrimage for democracy, exposed to the dangers of battle, and receiving for their super-labor only a part of their average incomes in times of peace, many managers of war industries have made no actual sacrifices, who are permitted to multiply their incomes by reason of the sacrifices of others.

"As an instance, The United States Steel Corporation. This corporation's net earnings as reported for the quarter ending June, 1918, are computed at \$137,641,400—after all interest and other charges have been deducted. During the years 1911 to 1913, the average earnings available for dividends during the same quarter were \$17,340,400, a difference of \$120,301,000. This vast sum is the profit advantage derived by the United States Steel Corporation employees. The present rate of taxation would exact from this excess profit only \$58,716,250.

"We cannot believe that any business engaged in war manufacture should receive any excess profits out of this war for democracy. The least that Congress can do to relieve the situation is to follow the example of England where a tax of 80 per cent has been applied to excess profits. The Steel Corporation judiciously has set aside \$32,000,000 of their profits for the quarter ending in June "against developments," and has by this action invited the attention to the war taxation issue.

"Representing the opinion of a growing organization of patriotic American liberals, the National Party is earnestly desirous of having the government receive the benefit of all war profits in order that the people may be relieved and that none may point accusingly to our institutions as harvesters of war. To this end we are appealing to our law makers and to the country, of taxing war profits to the utmost."

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## MAINE LUMBERMEN ARE SEEKING LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BANGOR, Me.—Maine lumbermen are considerably concerned over the problem of securing labor for the coming season, especially those who are not engaged on war contracts or sub-contracts. The United States Employment Service, which is taking over the labor supply of the country, is looking out for war industries first. For this reason, the lumbermen are considering sending a delegation to Washington and putting up to the authorities the needs of the lumber industry in this State.

Private employment agencies can no longer be depended on for labor, for the government has indicated that their work is to be taken over by federal agencies. The lumberman cannot go to Boston himself to recruit labor without securing the permission of the Boston representative of the United States Employment Service, who may refuse permission if war industries are seeking men in Boston at the same time. So there seems to be nothing for the lumbermen to do but to appeal to Washington to change conditions.

## STATEN ISLAND DRY ZONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—In compliance with President Wilson's regulation of June 27, a new dry zone has been established on Staten Island to include a radius of one-half mile from the limits of the reservation of Ft. Wadsworth, United States District-Attorney Francis of Brooklyn recently announced. This new zone affects the greater portion of South Beach, which adjoins the fort. It is estimated that about 50 saloons have been closed as a result of this order, which was issued because of certain complaints to the government concerning conditions at South Beach. Midland Beach will not be affected by this ordinance.

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## FISHERMEN'S STRIKE IN HONOLULU ENDED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Honolulu's strike of Japanese fishermen came to a sudden end recently when Federal Food Administrator J. F. Child told them that they could take their choice between going to sea or having him cancel their fishing licenses and commandeer their sampans. They went to sea after nearly 50 boats had been tied up at Honolulu for about two weeks.

The owners of the sampans declined to go to sea on the ground that, under the schedule of prices fixed by the Food Administration, they were unable to make enough money to support themselves and their families. They declared, also, that they were unable to get crews, and that if conditions were not ameliorated, they would abandon fishing altogether.

## HONOLULU TO GET AUSTRALIAN FLOUR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Territorial Food Commission has been informed that henceforth Honolulu will be supplied with flour entirely from

## DR. TRUMBITCH ON GERMAN METHODS

### German Outrages Against Oppressed Nations Told to Jugoslavs by Italian Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—An open letter to Field Marshal Boroevitch has been written by Dr. Trumbitch of which thousands of copies have been dropped from Italian aeroplanes in Jugoslav regions and behind the Austrian front. The letter begins by saying that Dr. Trumbitch feels bound to address some words to him in this moment of great and tragic import for the whole of humanity. Owing to military brute force, hundreds and thousands of Jugoslav soldiers are today in General Boroevitch's hands.

"Where," Dr. Trumbitch asks, "is he leading them, and in whose name is the flower of their nation being cut off?" He cautions the letter says, be ignorant of the fact that they are perishing for the benefit of the Germans alone, of the German plans for colonizing and denationalizing the Jugoslav countries, or that these plans involve the definite ruin of their people. Has not the peace of Brest-Litovsk shown him what Prussian morality is and that he is fighting for obsolete and anachronistic conditions which are bound to disappear before the inevitable evolution of humanity?

The whole civilized world, the letter goes on to say, has risen little by little against Germany, not because she has not the right to exist as an equal among equals but because the essence of German "culture" and German power implies disaster for men. Dr. Trumbitch declares that this "culture" tends to develop the lowest instincts among the non-German masses and to divide and brutalize them and finally to make them bow beneath the heavy hand of militarism: this he says is German culture and the essence of "Mittel-Europa." Education, doctrine, and technique all serve to forward this German scheme for subjugating the world. He points, as an example, to what the Germans have done in Russia and among the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary, and mentions various methods of which he declares German culture makes use, among them being the spread of alcoholism. Is this, he asks, the ideal which Field Marshal Boroevitch wished to uphold?

Dr. Trumbitch affirms that Field Marshal Boroevitch is repeating the mistake of the Ban Jelacich who saved Vienna but fastened the chains of absolutism on the wrists of his people. The present time, he says, is far more serious than that of 1848; today the fate of their people is being decided. Thousands of them have thrown in their lot with the democracies of the Entente, many are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Serbian Army on the Salonika front, others are fighting in the American Army and soon their flag will be flying there also; opposite the army commanded by General Boroevitch. Is not this, he asks, plain proof that the free men of their nation wish to have nothing more in common with the Germans of Mittel-Europa and the Germans of Austria-Hungary? The Jugoslav nation wishes to be master in its own house. This, Dr. Trumbitch declares, is the command which he obeys and serves because he only acknowledges one sovereign, the will and the interests of his people. The people feels and knows that the victory of the Entente means the freedom and the unity of their race, which is one under three names, in one independent State of Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes, feeling that this will, at the same time, be the victory of democracy and progress over the darkness of the Middle Ages and the rule "right of the mailed fist."

Field Marshal Boroevitch, Dr. Trumbitch declares, is exhorting their people to fight against Italy, driving them to fight against themselves and against all the noble ideas for which the Entente is fighting, and he who might be the liberator of their nation is leading into servitude and using his authority to further exhaust a people which has already suffered so greatly.

Italy, he affirms, is not alone, but has with her all the Allies and all the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary, and the young Italian Army not only faces the oldest army in Europe but beats it. In this way renaissance Italy, he declares, will have a place among the great democratic states which corresponds to her glorious past, her loyal efforts, and her constant progress.

It was Italy who made the meeting of the oppressed nationalities of Austria on the Capitol possible, enabling them to declare their aspirations freely before all the world and the results of that meeting have found and are finding, an echo in the hearts of all Italians. Therefore, Dr. Trumbitch declares, the oppressed nationalities, including their own, are following this gigantic struggle with anxious hope but also with confidence that the victory will be Italy's because this new free life is fuller, more moral, and stronger than the old immovable absolutism. He warns Field Marshal Boroevitch that the way that he is taking is likely to procure for him a place in their national songs similar to that of Vuk Brankovitch, the traitor.

Writing in the Secolo, Rino Alessio states that General Boroevitch belongs to a family of Serbian agriculturists living in a small Jugoslav town. He began his training as a soldier very early, entering the military academy at Vienna when a young boy. He is known, it is said, as a harsh disciplinarian and is a typical Austrian soldier opposed to liberalism of any kind. Nevertheless at one time at Zagabria, in order to gain popularity among the people under Magyar oppression he made a great show of democratic ways, refusing to enter a shop or a café which was not Croat.

The companies declare that their operating costs for the year 1918 will be much more than \$200,000 above those of 1915, and that these expenses are daily increasing. Further, additions to their hydro-electric plants are urgently recommended by the National Fuel Administration and by the Railroad Commission, and to obtain the capital requisite for these improvements, costing more than \$1,000,000, the companies' financial condition must be sound, for, says the petition, neither the War Financial Corporation nor other financial institutions will handle securities of utilities which cannot show a reasonable return upon their capital investment.

## HAWAIIAN BAR ASSOCIATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—At a recent meeting of the Hawaiian Bar Association, Clarence W. Ashford was recommended to President Wilson for reappointment as first judge of the local circuit court. The treasurer was authorized to spend \$250 for the purchase of war savings stamps, and to remit the dues of members who have joined the colors.

## Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

### August Sale of Furniture

Every piece of Furniture we own is in this sale at August Sale Prices. The Great Special Purchases and Our Entire Regular Stocks.

Savings Average 1-4 Off—1-3 Off—1-2 Off

Such savings in dollars very often amount to \$40.00 or \$50.00 on a Davenport, or up to \$200.00 and \$400.00 on some of the finer Dining Room or Bedroom Suites. Furniture—4th Floor.

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK  
383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

MINNESOTA MEN AT AYER  
AYER, Mass.—The thirty-sixth regiment of infantry, at full war strength, has arrived at Camp Devens from Ft. Snelling, Minn. The regiment takes its place here as part of the twelfth division. It is commanded by Col. A. L. Parmenter.

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Italy, he affirms, is not alone, but has with her all the Allies and all the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary, and the young Italian Army not only faces the oldest army in Europe but beats it. In this way renaissance Italy, he declares, will have a place among the great democratic states which corresponds to her glorious past, her loyal efforts, and her constant progress.

It was Italy who made the meeting of the oppressed nationalities of Austria on the Capitol possible, enabling them to declare their aspirations freely before all the world and the results of that meeting have found and are finding, an echo in the hearts of all Italians. Therefore, Dr. Trumbitch declares, the oppressed nationalities, including their own, are following this gigantic struggle with anxious hope but also with confidence that the victory will be Italy's because this new free life is fuller, more moral, and stronger than the old immovable absolutism. He warns Field Marshal Boroevitch that the way that he is taking is likely to procure for him a place in their national songs similar to that of Vuk Brankovitch, the traitor.

Writing in the Secolo, Rino Alessio states that General Boroevitch belongs to a family of Serbian agriculturists living in a small Jugoslav town. He began his training as a soldier very early, entering the military academy at Vienna when a young boy. He is known, it is said, as a harsh disciplinarian and is a typical Austrian soldier opposed to liberalism of any kind. Nevertheless at one time at Zagabria, in order to gain popularity among the people under Magyar oppression he made a great show of democratic ways, refusing to enter a shop or a café which was not Croat.

The companies declare that their operating costs for the year 1918 will be much more than \$200,000 above those of 1915, and that these expenses are daily increasing. Further, additions to their hydro-electric plants are urgently recommended by the National Fuel Administration and by the Railroad Commission, and to obtain the capital requisite for these improvements, costing more than \$1,000,000, the companies' financial condition must be sound, for, says the petition, neither the War Financial Corporation nor other financial institutions will handle securities of utilities which cannot show a reasonable return upon their capital investment.

## HAWAIIAN BAR ASSOCIATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—At a recent meeting of the Hawaiian Bar Association, Clarence W. Ashford was recommended to President Wilson for reappointment as first judge of the local circuit court. The treasurer was authorized to spend \$250 for the purchase of war savings stamps, and to remit the dues of members who have joined the colors.

## Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

### August Sale of Furniture

Every piece of Furniture we own is in this sale at August Sale Prices. The Great Special Purchases and Our Entire Regular Stocks.

Savings Average 1-4 Off—1-3 Off—1-2 Off

Such savings in dollars very often amount to \$40.00 or \$50.00 on a Davenport, or up to \$200.00 and \$400.00 on some of the finer Dining Room or Bedroom Suites. Furniture—4th Floor.

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK  
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MINNESOTA MEN AT AYER  
AYER, Mass.—The thirty-sixth regiment of infantry, at full war strength, has arrived at Camp Devens from Ft. Snelling, Minn. The regiment takes its place here as part of the twelfth division. It is commanded by Col. A. L. Parmenter.

## UNITED STATES FORESTS RECEIPTS

### Department of Agriculture Took in \$3,574,000 for Year Ending June 30, the Largest Part for Grazing Grounds

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Receipts from the national forests in the fiscal year 1918, ending June 30, exceeded those for 1917 by almost \$120,000 and totaled over \$3,574,000. The increase does not come up to the big increase of the year before, which was more than \$600,000, but still shows a healthy growth in most lines of business on the forests. The cost of operating the forests was about \$4,000,000, and was practically the same as in the previous year. This is exclusive of the additional expenditures for which a special deficiency appropriation of over \$700,000 was made by Congress.

This year's increase in receipts, according to the forestry officials, came mainly from the larger number of live stock grazed, although every revenue-producing activity on the forests except timber business and permits for water power contributed its share. The timber business fell off in consequence of the general let-up in private building activities on account of the war, the dislocation of transportation facilities during much of the year, and the labor situation, especially in the Northwest, where the timber business is ordinarily largest.

The falling off in receipts from water-power permits was caused, it is believed, by the uncertainty created by pending legislation. Many prospective permittees are holding back until final action has been taken on the legislation now under consideration. Timber sales yielded over \$1,500,



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

## ALEXANDER AND WRIGHT TRIUMPH

Veteran Court-Men Defeat Ichiya Kumagae and H. L. Taylor, and Advance to Semi-Finals in Doubles Event

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—B. C. Wright and F. B. Alexander, both several times United States champions, advanced to the semi-final round of the United States national lawn tennis doubles tournament being played on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, Wednesday, by eliminating Ichiya Kumagae, the versatile Japanese player, and his partner, H. L. Taylor, of New York. The play of both teams was very unsteady, Kumagae being easily the best of the four men, while the over-head work of his partner lacked precision and control.

Alexander and Wright won the first two sets, their opponents seemingly unable to find their game. In these sets Alexander's service was all that could be desired and puzzled the Japanese and his partner considerably. However, the metropolitan champion proved capable of taking advantage of an opening when one could be found or made, for he scored several points after drawing the veteran Alexander out of position, leaving his ally unprotected.

With the score two sets against them, Kumagae and Taylor tightened their play and rushing the net drove their opponents beyond their base line, compelling them to play a lugging game, which the Japanese player handled with a splendid over-head stroke that was seldom returned. Following this style of attack Kumagae and Taylor took the third set at 6-4 and the fourth set by the same tally.

In the deciding set both teams appeared to weaken in the first two games, but when Taylor found his service and scored a love game the play tightened, victory alternating between the two sides. However, experience and knowledge of how to take advantage of small points finally told and the veterans, Alexander and Wright, after a last rally which returned the score to deuce several times, succeeded in securing their advantage, after which Taylor vollied the ball outside the court.

Alexander and Wright will meet the winner of the Jones-Dana, Hayes-Burdick match in the lower bracket of the semi-finals this afternoon, while N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell will oppose Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden 2d in the upper half of the draw.

Niles and Pell had an easy time disposing of Alexander Iler and H. B. O'Boyle in straight sets, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3. It was the first match which the latter two men, both sailors from the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, had appeared in, as they drew a bye in the first round and won by default in the second.

Richards and Tilden played their usual well-balanced game against E. H. Binzen and J. S. O'Boyle, winning in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5. Tilden played a very hard game, his forehand stroke being almost unreturnable. At the net Richards played a safe game, seeing and taking advantage of all the openings presented, while his backhand strokes were all that could be desired.

The sectional junior tournament, for boys over 16 and under 19, the final round of which was played on the Longwood courts Wednesday morning, was won by H. L. Taylor of New York by default. G. C. Scott, captain of the Newton High tennis team and Massachusetts junior champion, is engaged in war work and so did not feel capable of competing. The boys' national championship tournament is to be held in New York this month, and Vincent Richards, present holder of the title, qualified Wednesday to participate in the title event.

His defeated A. W. Jones of Providence, R. I., in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2. There never was any doubt as to the outcome of the match, although the strong forehand strokes of Jones served to keep Richards guarding against any let-down. Richard Ingraham of Woonsocket, R. I., had been drawn to play against Jones in the first round, but as he has won the right to play in the national event, anyway, he did not compete. The summary:

**FOURTH ROUND**  
N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell defeated Alexander Iler and H. B. O'Boyle, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3.  
Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden 2d, defeated E. H. Binzen and J. S. O'Boyle, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5.  
F. B. Alexander and B. C. Wright defeated Ichiya Kumagae and H. L. Taylor, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Mixed doubles start today on the Longwood courts and some interesting matches are looked for. Among the well-known players who are scheduled to play are Miss Molla Bjurstedt, present United States national women's champion, Miss Marion Zinderstein and Mrs. G. W. Wightman. The drawings for the mixed doubles are as follows:

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and L. C. Wright drew a bye.  
Miss Marion Zinderstein and W. M. Hall to meet Mrs. Frank Godfrey and G. W. Wightman.  
Miss Molla Bjurstedt and F. B. Alexander to meet Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Niles.  
Miss Edith Roth and H. C. Johnson drew a bye.

The committee plans to have a feature match arranged for each of the remaining afternoons.

## JUNIORS PLAY AT WEST SIDE T. C.

Abraham Bassford 3d Easily Defeats W. Warner in Boys' Section of the Tournament

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Fast play is marking the junior lawn tennis tournament of the Metropolitan Association which is being held on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club for the purpose of determining who will represent that section in the national junior and boys' tournament which will be held in conjunction with the United States men's singles championship tournament the last of this month.

In the boys' department one of the easiest of victories was scored by Abraham Bassford 3d over W. Warner, who won only one game in their three sets. S. Schlesinger, who holds the boys' metropolitan title, had a hard time with L. E. Janoff, a student of the net game, from Crotona Park, and incidentally the youngest and smallest player in the tourney. Not only did Schlesinger win, but he gave an interesting display of the Australian twist service. This service was successfully introduced years ago by Parker, an Australian, its chief benefit being a reverse spin, which causes the opponent to drive into the net. T. C. Bundy, the Californian, used it with telling effect against W. A. Larned some years ago.

L. Kynaston of Rockville Center, L. I., secured a big advance in the junior play when he worked into the semi-final round by the easy defeat of C. Unterling in straight sets. A long-drawn-out match in the juniors was that in the first round between Cecil Donaldson, a well-known young racket wielder, and F. P. Anderson, son of the old-time champion of the Long Island Tennis Club. The summary:

**NEW YORK BOYS' TENNIS CENTER—First Round**  
C. O'Day defeated A. A. Ryan, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.  
S. Schlesinger defeated L. E. Janoff, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.  
Abraham Bassford 3d defeated W. Warner, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0.

**NEW YORK JUNIORS TENNIS CENTER—First Round**  
Warren Osgood defeated V. Rogers, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.  
D. Vail defeated F. Loughman, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

**Second Round**  
P. L. Kynaston defeated C. Unterling, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.  
F. P. Anderson defeated Cecil Donaldson, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.

## ATHLETIC GAMES AT HINGHAM N. T. S.

Sailors at the United States Naval Station Celebrate First Anniversary on Land and Water

HINGHAM, Mass.—Athletic sports played a big part in the celebration of the first anniversary of the opening of the Hingham naval training station. Land and water events were on the program, and some very interesting competition resulted.

The athletic events took place on the parade ground, and 700 of the men competed in their suits of white. The honors were shared equally by several barracks.

The ball game, which it was thought would be the feature, was called at the end of the six innings, with the Hingham Naval Station winning, 7 to 1, from the Marines of the Hingham Ammunition station.

The Hingham Naval Station's cutter crew defeated the oarsmen from Deer Island and Bumkin Island in the big rowing event by eight lengths and Bumkin Island brought up the rear, about the same distance behind Deer Island. The summary:

One-hundred-yard dash—Won by T. C. O'Neill, Barracks 17; second, T. O'Neill, Barracks 4; third, F. A. Harlow, Time—10-3-58.

Four-hundred-and-forty-yard run—Won by H. W. Wright, A. 17; second, L. B. Delaney, Barracks 1; third, Tyrill, Barracks 5, Time—5-58.

Eight-hundred-and-eighty-yard run—Won by C. B. Merrill, Barracks 3; second, R. H. Doran, Barracks 101; third, L. B. Delaney, Barracks 3, Time—2m. 42s.

Chariot race—Won by Division 4; second, Division 2; third, Division 3.

Wheelbarrow race—Won by Donahue and Ainslie; second, May and Rollins; third, M. E. Watson and Weiss.

Three-legged race—Won by W. Whaley and M. E. Watson, Barracks 19; second, E. Jones and B. A. McGuinness, Barracks 3; third, F. Murphy and E. Cronin, Barracks 102.

Obstacle race—Won by G. S. Stone, Barracks 1; second, N. M. Sheldon; third, F. Nourse, Time—37s.

Tug-of-war—Guard House defeated Barracks 18; Barracks 5 defeated Division 4; Guard House defeated Barracks 3. Final—Guard House defeated Barracks 5.

Cutter race—Won by Fourth Division; second, First Division; third, Third Division.

Cutter race, special race—Won by Hingham Naval Station (E. Foster, cox.; E. E. Thicker, port stroke; W. J. Starmer, S. C. Mixer, C. M. Falconer, F. M. Allen, H. S. Guard House, starboard stroke; A. E. Smith, C. Skinner, F. E. Harlow, P. Haskell); second, Deer Island; third, Bumkin Island. Time—7m. 13s.

**ROTH IS SUSPENDED**  
CLEVELAND, O.—Robert Roth, outfielder of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club has been suspended by Manager Lee Fohl for the balance of the season because of different playing. Roth has not accompanied the team East.

## BOSTON IS ONLY EASTERN WINNER

Western Clubs Open Third and Final Invasion of Eastern Circuit of the American League With Victories

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	64	44	.592
Cleveland	63	47	.572
Washington	60	49	.550
New York	51	58	.469
Chicago	52	55	.485
St. Louis	49	56	.466
Detroit	48	59	.448
Philadelphia	42	65	.398

**RESULTS WEDNESDAY**  
Boston 5, Chicago 3.  
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.  
Cleveland 7, New York 2.  
Detroit 5, Washington 3.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Chicago at Boston.  
Cleveland at New York.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.  
Detroit at Washington.

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston was the only team in the American League baseball championship race which was able successfully to cope with the western teams when they opened their third and final invasion of the eastern circuit of this league for the season of 1918 Wednesday afternoon.

Four games were played, the Boston Red Sox winning from the Chicago White Sox, champions of the world, by a score of 5 to 3. Cleveland kept two games behind the Red Sox by defeating the New York Highlanders, 7 to 2. Washington lost to Detroit, 5 to 3, and the St. Louis Browns won a hard-fought 11-inning game from the Philadelphia Athletics, 4 to 1.

## BOSTON AMERICANS DEFEAT WHITE SOX

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, MASS.—The Boston Red Sox defeated the Chicago White Sox in the first game of their three-game series at Fenway Park, Wednesday afternoon, 5 to 3. Neither team showed championship class, the White Sox defense giving way badly in the sixth inning when the Boston team scored three of its five runs.

Jones pitched for the winners and while he did not seem to be at his best, he was effective with men on bases and was given some fine support by his team mates at critical points. The White Sox had no less than eight men left on the bases when the Boston team scored three runs in the sixth.

Russell pitched for Chicago and was found for 12 hits, Scott hitting safely three out of four times up. The score:

**Innings—** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Boston ..... 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 5—12 1  
Chicago ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—7 3

**Batteries—** Jones and Agnew; Russell and Schalk. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Evans.

## ST. LOUIS DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 4 TO 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After battling for nine innings without either team being able to score a run, St. Louis and Philadelphia each put one across the plate in the tenth inning and St. Louis followed this up with three more in the eleventh, while the Athletics failed to score in this frame and the Browns took the first game of their series at Shibe Park, Wednesday afternoon, by a score of 4 to 1.

Davenport and Perry were the opposing pitchers and both did finely, the former allowing only eight hits in 11 innings and the latter allowing 11. The score:

**Innings—** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R.H.E.  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—4 11 1  
Phila. .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 8 2

**Batteries—** Davenport and Severeid; Perry and Perkins.

## CLEVELAND WINS AN EASY CONTEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cleveland easily defeated the New York Highlanders at the Polo Grounds, Wednesday afternoon, in the first game of their present series by a score of 7 to 2. Bagby pitched for the winners and was in championship form, allowing only five hits.

Love pitched for New York and was easy for the visiting batsmen, who made 15 hits off his delivery. The score:

**Innings—** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Cleveland ..... 1 1 0 1 0 0 3 0 7—15 8  
New York ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—5 3

**Batteries—** Bagby and O'Neil; Love and Walters.

## DETROIT WINS FROM WASHINGTON, 5 TO 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After trailing the Washington Club for eight innings, the Detroit Tigers staged a fine ninth-inning rally in their opening game of the present series, Wednesday afternoon, and took the game by a score of 5 to 3.

Boland pitched for Detroit and was quite effective although he allowed 14 hits, keeping them so scattered that they resulted in only three runs. Shaw pitched for the local club and except for the ninth inning appeared to have the game well in hand. The score:

**Innings—** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4—5 8  
Washington ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3 14 1

**Batteries—** Boland and Stange; Shaw and Ainsmith.

## CHICAGO GAINS ON THE GIANTS

Former Defeats Pittsburgh, While Latter Is Idle—Brooklyn and Cincinnati Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	69	38	.644
New York	63	43	.594
Pittsburgh	56	50	.528
Cincinnati	50	55	.476
Brooklyn	49	55	.471
Philadelphia	47	57	.451
Boston	46	59	.438
St. Louis	44	67	.396

**RESULTS WEDNESDAY**  
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 2.  
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 0.  
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 1.

**GAMES TODAY**  
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.  
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—The Chicago Cubs added half a game to their lead over the New York Giants in the National League baseball championship race Wednesday afternoon by defeating Pittsburgh, 2 to 0, while the Giants were not playing. The margin is now 5½ games.

Two other games were played in the league, Brooklyn defeating Philadelphia, 4 to 2, and Cincinnati winning from St. Louis, 5 to 1.

## PHILADELPHIA IS AGAIN DEFEATED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Nationals made it four straight victories over the Philadelphia Club at Ebbets Field, Wednesday afternoon, by taking the game, 4 to 2. Prendergast and Grimes were the opposing pitchers and each was found for nine hits. The score:

**Innings—** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 x—4 9 1  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 2

**Batteries—** Grimes and M. Wheat; Prendergast and Adams.

## CHICAGO SHUTS OUT PITTSBURGH TEAM

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Cubs shut out the Pittsburgh Nationals here, Wednesday afternoon, in a well-played game by a score of 2 to 0. Vaughn pitched for the winners and held the opposing batsmen to four scattered hits. Comstock was in the box for Pittsburgh and did well, allowing only six hits. The score:

**Innings—** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Chicago ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1  
Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 3

**Batteries—** Vaughn and Kilmer; Comstock and Schmidt.

## CINCINNATI BEATS ST. LOUIS CARDINALS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Batting Leon Ames for 16 hits while Eller was holding the local team to seven, the Cincinnati Reds defeated the St. Louis Cardinals, Wednesday afternoon, by a score of 5 to 1. Neither team was charged with an error in the field. The score:

**Innings—** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.  
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—16 0  
St. Louis ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—7 0

**Batteries—** Eller and Wingo; Ames and Gonzales.

## JERUSALEM TO HAVE BASEBALL CONTESTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Americans serving with the British Army in Palestine are to introduce baseball in that country, and present plans call for a number of games in Jerusalem between rival nines among units of these troops.

Complete outfits for four teams have been shipped from Washington by the Clark Griffith Ball and Bat Fund at the request of the Zionist Organization of America.

The outfits will be delivered to the Jewish Legion for Service in Palestine, composed of Jews from this country serving with the British army who are below or above the draft age or are politically disqualified for service with the American forces.

## PICKUPS

Vaughn pitched another fine game for the Chicago Cubs yesterday, allowing only four hits and no runs.

Yesterday was a great day for the western clubs in the American League as three of the four were returned victorious.

Detroit made good use of its eight hits yesterday as it turned them into five runs while Washington made only three out of 14 hits.

There were seven games played in the two major leagues yesterday and the pitchers who started for all 14 teams finished their games.

The Chicago Cubs gained half a game more on the New York Giants yesterday by defeating Pittsburgh while the Giants did not play.

Neither the St. Louis Browns nor the Philadelphia Athletics could score a run in the regulation nine innings yesterday, but both scored in the tenth and St. Louis kept on and scored in the eleventh, winning the game.

That was a hard game for the Washington Senators to lose to Detroit yesterday. After holding a lead from the very first inning, they looked like sure winners, but Detroit staged a brilliant ninth-inning rally which netted four runs and the game.

## ANNAPOLIS HAS FINE MATERIAL

Coach Gilmore Dobie Expected to Turn Out Strong Football Eleven to Represent Midshipmen This Fall

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Prospects of turning out another strong football eleven at the United States Naval Academy this fall are considered very bright under the coaching of Gilmore Dobie, who made such a splendid showing with the Midshipmen last fall, when he handled them for the first time. The work of the Navy eleven in 1917 was the best that has been seen here in a number of years, and the followers of the team regretted that they were unable to see their men in a battle with their ancient rivals, the United States Military Academy of West Point.

Whether or not it will be possible for these two academies to come together this fall in a gridiron battle, depends entirely upon the rescinding of the rule in force last year, which prevented either team taking part in a contest played anywhere but upon its home grounds. The rule was promulgated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and so long as it is in force, the big game cannot be played.

When the United States first entered the war, competitions with outside teams were barred for a time, both at Annapolis and West Point. Then the permission of the departments was obtained to the playing of matches with outside teams in most of the usual branches, but on condition that all games were to be played on the home grounds. The army-navy football game has been the big service athletic contest of the year and no contest would excite so much interest, particularly as the bigger football institutions will not play or only play in a small way this season. It has been proposed that the game be played either in New York or Philadelphia and that the receipts be given to the Red Cross or some other war fund. Teams representing camps, fleets and vessels have been permitted to make long trips to contest with each other and there is no apparent reason why the two academies should not be given their one big event.

Coach Dobie will have eight of his 1917 first-team men, and many others who were on the squad, besides a lot of candidates from the big new class. The three players lost by graduation are: E. H. von Heuberg, captain and end; H. M. Martin, halfback, and Harry Goodstein, center. All were valuable men.

Dobie will have W. A. Ingram, William Butler Jr., Wolcott Roberts, three of his regular backs. Then there are J. E. Wheelchel, who was quarterback two years ago, and Howe Clifford, halfback at the University of Pennsylvania last year, and a lot of splendid new young athletes with preparatory and high school team training.

There is plenty of material for the line. For Goodstein's place there are R. R. Foster and S. H. Arthur, both of whom got in some of the games last year. For guards and tackles there are C. H. Schildheuer, E. H. Doolin, T. C. Scafe, M. C. Barrett and E. E. Wilkie, of last year's guard. Then there is Denfeld, guard of the 1916 team, who has reentered the academy, and a number of men in the new class weighing upward of 190 pounds, including McCandless, Wallace, Morgan and Cristal. E. C. Ewen and E. D. Graves Jr., who got in most of the games as ends last season, are still available, and there is much material for the ends among the newcomers.

## TENNIS STARS WILL PLAY AT KENNEBUNK

KENNEBUNK, Me.—Considerable money is expected to be raised here for the Red Cross from next Saturday when Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wightman of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, meet Miss Eleanor Sears and N. W. Niles, also of the Longwood club in a mixed doubles tennis match for a war fund.

The Arundel Casino has staged an annual invitation lawn tennis tournament each year; but owing to the war it will not be held this summer and this match has been arranged to take its place.

## ST. LOUIS CARDINALS NEED MORE MONEY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Officials of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, in a circular letter sent to stockholders, have asked for a loan of \$90,000 to meet current expenses and tide the team over for the winter. The stockholders recently subscribed \$60,000 to defray the expenses of the organization.

The circular states the money will be repaid with interest. Approximately \$125,000 is still due Mrs. H. H. Britton, former owner of the club.

## MUCH MONEY RAISED BY EXHIBITION GOLF

CHICAGO, Ill.—Exhibition golf matches under the auspices of the Western Golf Association for the benefit of the Red Cross thus far have realized more than \$200,000. C. F. Thompson, president of the association, has announced. Mr. Thompson said he hoped the association will reach the \$500,000 mark before the season ends.

## ALLIED RECRUITING MISSIONS TO CLOSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Orders have been received at the British and Canadian recruiting missions in this and other New England cities, directing the return of many of the officers in charge and the closing of some of the stations in anticipation of the operation of the new draft treaty, which goes into effect on Sept. 28. The stations which will be closed immediately are at Portland, Me.; Manchester, N. H.; Haverhill, Lynn, Worcester, Springfield and Pittsfield, Mass. Maj. Kenneth D. Marlatt will remain at the head of the Boston mission until Oct. 1.

Under the new allied draft treaty the drafting of British subjects in the United States will be delegated to that government.

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Jamieson, officer commanding the eastern division of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, in the personnel of which many changes were announced yesterday, is going to command a part of the Canadian contingent that is to be sent to Siberia. With him will go from the Boston office Maj. M. M. Hart, M. C., of the fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles and Capt. C. L. O'Brien of the fourteenth Canadian battalion.

## OLD SCRAP METAL IN ALASKA COLLECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SEATTLE, Wash.—The demand for scrap iron, machinery and various iron and steel equipment, has brought about an interesting condition in the Alaska trade. Starting with the great gold rush of 20 years ago, operators shipped to various camps on the Alaska coast hundreds of tons of machinery and equipment, steel rails, wire rope and a varied assortment of mining supplies. During all these years these expensive shipments have served their purpose, or in some cases, have been lying idle, as the claims were worked out, and it was too costly to think of paying the cost of collecting and shipping back to Seattle.

Now, 20 years after the historic stampede, that material is finding its way back to Seattle, some of it going into the new industrial plants of the city, while the junk men are reaping a harvest, even after paying the freight back to the point of origin.

## NEW TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION RULES PASSED

Service of The United Press Associations  
SCRANTON, Pa.—Delegates to the sixty-fourth annual convention of the International Typographical Union on Wednesday discussed 30 or more propositions presented by members and passed upon by the committee on laws. The administration forces indicated their strength by passing, without difficulty, all of the recommendations made by this important committee.

During the morning session the convention was addressed by H. M. Kellogg of Indianapolis, chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Mr. Kellogg urged a cooperative spirit between the printers and the publishers, especially in solving war problems.

## DELEGATES INSPECT AIRCRAFT PLANTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Three score members of the Manufacturing Aircraft Association of the United States visited this city on Wednesday and inspected aircraft plants at Hyde Park and Marblehead.

Besides the officers of the local plants, the Sturtevant and the Burgess aeroplane companies, the firms represented were the Standard Aircraft Corporation of Cleveland, Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation of Buffalo, Wright-Martin Company of New York, Dayton-Wright Airplane Company of Dayton, O., Thomas-Morse Aircraft Company of Ithaca, N. Y., L. W. F. Engineering Company, Long Island, N. Y.; Gallaudet Aircraft Corporation of New Greenwich, R. I., and the Springfield Aircraft Corporation of Springfield.

## AIRPLANES START ON LONG FLIGHT

DAYTON, O.—Ten American airplanes left their hangars at the Wilbur Wright Aviation Field at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning for the first leg of the 3000-mile flight around the Central Western states as an educational campaign in the interests of progressive aviation.

The machines started for Cincinnati, to be joined by British machines, under the Brigadier General Lee, R. F. G. Maj. C. K. Rhinehardt of Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., led the American flying circus. He arrived here after a 700-mile flight from Mineola.

## FARE INCREASE APPROVED



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PROTEST ENGLISH  
WOOL CONTROL

Textile Association at Annual Meeting Takes Occasion for Display of Vigorous Opposition to Continuance After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRADFORD, England, July 18.—The Wool Textile Association, which is more completely representative of the wool trade, and can claim to speak for it more authoritatively than any organization yet in existence, has made its first annual meeting and dinner, held this week in London, the occasion of a vigorous demonstration against the continuance of state control after the war. In spite of repeated declarations by responsible people—Cabinet ministers and government officials—there is a genuine feeling of apprehension that excuse will be found to perpetuate it, or at any rate to maintain some of its objectionable features after the ostensible justification for their existence has passed. The present fear is not so much that the government will want to continue control of the industry for the sake of the revenue to be got out of it—the wool monopoly has undoubtedly been the source of a considerable profit to the State—as that it may be driven by the demands of labor in a direction in which the members of the existing government have assuredly no wish to travel—that is along the path of state socialism. For what it is worth, the association succeeded in extracting another official pledge that the continuance of control is not intended after the emergency which brought it into being is removed.

Nothing said by or on behalf of the present government can be regarded as binding its successors (and the present government may be succeeded by a Labor or Socialist government at no very remote date), but Sir Arthur Goldfinch (Director of Raw Materials) repeated with the utmost definiteness of which words are capable that he is looking forward to the time when War Office control will come to an end. At the same time, he foresaw the possibility that its continuance might be asked for even by a section of the trade itself. Stranger things, he said, had happened.

For two or three years after the war the financial machinery of the country would be disarranged, and government protection would be asked for, and with government protection, government intervention would be asked for, too. But in the present circumstances Sir Arthur declared plainly that the private trade in wool was an impossibility. Interference did not come one moment too soon, nor had it gone a yard too far. If the measures now being taken by the Ministry of National Service were continued, it would be extremely difficult for those responsible for supplying the army to carry out their tasks. The emergency to be faced was so great, so tremendous, that all private difficulties sank into insignificance. If Britain was going to have any trade in the future at all, it was necessary to subordinate everything to supplying the troops in the field.

The release as a supplementary ration of 2,000,000 pounds of tops unconsumed in connection with the government program for April and May has relieved the situation somewhat for worsted spinners with machinery not required or not suitable for government work, and as far as the export trade is concerned, it will be possible to fulfill all orders for which licenses are obtainable. Spinners are being urged to give priority to export business on account of certain obligations accepted by the government, for reasons of state policy, toward allied and neutral countries, but it now appears that even for the home civilian trade the supply of tops will not be substantially less than during the previous rationing period, although production may be limited all the same by the scarcity of labor. From South Africa come the interesting news that the Japanese who have been large buyers of wool in that market, have recently turned their attention to mohair, and have purchased a considerable weight for direct shipment. This is a departure, and the developments will be worth watching. It may be that the purchases are only speculative, with the intention of reselling later, for it is not known that there is machinery in Japan capable of this manipulating mohair in the ordinary way.

DIVIDENDS OF  
LIBERTY BONDS

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The United Engineering and Foundry Company, one of the largest mill equipment manufacturers in the country, has declared a regular and extra common dividend of 6½ per cent, one-half cash and the balance for those receiving in excess of \$100 in Liberty bonds, value and accrued interest. This is believed to be the forerunner of many similar disbursements by corporations which, under pressure of forthcoming large war bond offerings, will want to invest dividend funds in these securities and in turn distribute them to stockholders in lieu of cash.

## S. S. KRESGE SALES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The S. S. Kresge Company reports sales for July of \$2,846,300 as compared with \$2,098,193 for last year, an increase of \$748,107, or 35.68 per cent. Sales for the first seven months of the current year are reported at \$18,484,561, as compared with \$15,315,456 for the similar period of last year, an increase of \$3,169,105, or 20.60 per cent.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market				
Am Can	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Car & Fdy	47 1/4	47 3/4	47 1/4	47
Am Loco	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Smelters	79	79 1/4	78 3/4	78 3/4
Am Sugar	110 1/4	110 3/4	110 1/4	110
Am Tel & Tel	92 1/2	93 1/4	92 1/2	93
Anaconda	66 1/2	67 1/4	66 1/2	66 1/2
Atchafalpa	86	86 1/2	86	86
At Gulf & W I	104	104 1/4	104	104
Bald Loco	95	95 1/4	94 3/4	94 3/4
Balt & Ohio	56	56 1/4	54 3/4	54 3/4
Beth Steel "B"	84	84 1/4	83 3/4	83 3/4
Beth Steel 8½ pfd	104 1/4	104 3/4	104	104
Can Pacific	154 1/4	154 3/4	154	154
Can Leather	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	58 3/4	57 3/4	57 3/4
Chi, M & St P	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 1/2
Chi, R I & Pac	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chi, R I & P 6½	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
Chi, R I & P 7½	77 1/2	77 3/4	76 3/4	76 3/4
Chino	39	39 1/4	39	39
Corn Products	44 1/4	44 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4
Crescent Steel	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 1/2
Cuba Cane	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Electric	145 1/4	145 3/4	145 1/4	145 1/4
Goodrich	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gr Nor pfd	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/2
Inspiration	52 1/2	52 3/4	51 3/4	51 3/4
Kennecott	34	34 1/4	34	34
Max Motor	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mer Marine	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mer Marine pfd	99	99 1/4	97 3/4	97 3/4
Mex Pet	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Midvale	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Y Central	74 1/4	74 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4
N Y N H & H	42 1/2	42 3/4	41 3/4	41 3/4
No Pacific	90 1/2	90 3/4	89 3/4	89 3/4
Penn	44 1/4	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Pierce Arrow	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ray Cons	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Reading	91	91 1/4	89 3/4	89 3/4
Rep Iron & Steel	33 1/2	33 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4
Rockwell	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 1/2
So Railway	24 1/2	24 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4
Studebaker	42 1/2	42 3/4	41 3/4	41 3/4
Texas Cos	152 1/2	152 3/4	151 3/4	151 3/4
Union Pacific	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 1/2
U S Rubber	62	62 1/4	61 3/4	61 3/4
U S Steel	112 1/2	112 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4
U S Steel pfd	110 1/2	110 3/4	110 1/2	110 1/2
Western Union	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Wills Over	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2
Total sales	366,400	shares		

FOREIGN BONDS				
Am For Secs	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French	94 1/4	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
City of London	94 1/4	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
City of Lyons	94 1/4	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
City of Paris	94 1/4	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
French Rep 5½	94 1/4	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Un King 5½	94 1/4	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Un Kg 5½ nw 19	94 1/4	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Un Kg 5½ '21	94 1/4	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/4

LIBERTY BONDS				
Lib 3½	Open	High	Low	Last
1st 48	100.04	100.10	100.02	100.02
2d 48	94.18	94.26	94.10	94.10
3d 48	93.80	93.88	93.70	93.70
4d 48	93.82	93.88	93.70	93.70
5d 48	95.52	95.60	95.40	95.40

## BOSTON STOCKS

Wednesday's closing prices				
Am Tel	Open	High	Low	Dec
A A Chem com	92 1/2	93 1/4	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Zinc	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	60	60 1/4	60	60
Arizona	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Booth Fish	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Boston Elev	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 1/2
Boston & Me	35	35 1/4	35	35
Butte & Sup	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cal & Hecla	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 1/2
Copper Range	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 1/2
Daily Paper	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
East Butte	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Fairbanks	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 1/2
Granby	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 1/2
Greene-Can	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
I Creek com	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 1/2
Lake Superior	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lake Superior pfd	18	18 1/4	18	18
Mass Gas	80	80 1/4	80	80
May-Old Colony	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 1/2
Miami	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mohawk	56	56 1/4	56	56
N Y N H & H	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
North Butte	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
Old Dominion	41	41 1/4	41	41
Oscoda	50	50 1/4	50	50
Pond Creek	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 1/2
Shannon	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/2
Swift & Co	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
United Fruit	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
United Shoe	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
U S Smelting	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
Utah Cons	10	10 1/4	10	10

## NEW YORK CURE

Wednesday's Market				
A. B. C. Metal	Bid	Asked		
Aetna Explos	11 1/2	12		
Barnett O & G	4 1/2	5		
Big Ledge	51 1/2	52		
Boston & Mont	10	10 1/2		
Butte Detroit	10	10 1/2		
Caledonia	48 1/2	50		
Calumet & Jer	1	1 1/2		
Canada Cop	1 1/2	1 1/4		
Cash Boy	134	137		
Chiv Motors	134	137		
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/4		
Cons Copper	4 1/2	5		
Cosden & Co	38 1/2	39		
Curtiss	38 1/2	39		
Emma Cons	7	8		
Emerson	1	1 1/2		
Eureka	1	1 1/2		
Federal Oil	1	1 1/2		
First Nat Cop	1 1/2	2		
Glenrock	3 1/2	3 3/4		
Goldfield Cons	22	24		
Green Monster	4 1/2	5		
Hocia Mining	4 1/2	5		
Houston Oil	79	81		
Howe Sound	4 1/2	5		
Jerome Verde	8 1/2	9		
Jumbo	8 1/2	9		
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	6		
Lake Tor Boat	4 1/2	5		
Magma Cop	31	33		
Marsh	3	3 1/2		
McKin Dar	38	40		
Midwest Oil	100	102		
Midwest Refining	113	114 1/2		
Okla P & R	2 1/2	3		
Okmulgee	6 1/2	7		
Peelers	15	17		
Penn Ky	4 1/2	5		
Pierce Oil	15 1/2	16 1/2		
Capitol	6 1/2	7		
Sequoia Oil	6 1/2	7		
Shinclair Gulf	16	17 1/2		
Standard Motor	12	13 1/2		
Stearns	15	16 1/2		
Submarine	16	17 1/2		
United Motors	31	32 1/2		
U Verde Ext	37 1/2	38 1/2		
U Steam	8 1/2	9		
Victoria	2 1/2	3		
Wright Marth	8 1/2	9		

## AMERICAN TELEPHONE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that all the American Telephone & Telegraph Company's convertible 6s have been sold and the syndicate dissolved.

JULY SHIPMENTS  
OF ANTHRACITE

BOSTON, Mass.—The shipments of anthracite coal for July, as reported to the anthracite bureau of information, show gratifying increases both over June of this year and over July, 1917. The figures for last month are 7,084,775 gross tons, compared with 6,867,669 tons in June, and 6,724,252 tons in July of last year, the increases being respectively 217,106 tons and 360,523 tons.

ROCHESTER RAILWAY  
& LIGHT'S PLANS

ALBANY, N. Y.—A petition has been filed with the Public Service Commission by the Rochester Railway & Light Company for permission to make a refunding and improvement mortgage and to issue \$3,900,000 in 7 per cent three-year bonds, to be secured by the mortgage, the proceeds to be used to pay outstanding notes totaling \$3,280,000 and miscellaneous accounts payable, \$699,474. The obligations were contracted for construction and equipment.

LONDON TRADING  
IS LESS ACTIVE

LONDON, England.—Trading in securities on the stock exchange was less active Wednesday although the market remained firm.

STOCKS SELL OFF  
AFTER EARLY RISE

After a moderately strong opening in the New York Stock Market Wednesday the tone became unsettled and irregular. Later good gains early established were lost. Adjustment of the railroad conference at Washington without action was made the excuse for a bear attack, and the market closed at net fractional losses for the day. The closing was heavy.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mercantile paper four months 6; six months 6 1/2. Sterling 60-day bills 4.73 1/4, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72 1/4, demand 4.75 1/4, cables 4.76 1/4. Francs demand 5.65 1/2, cables 5.64 1/2. Guilders demand 5 1/4, cables 5 1/2. Lire demand 1.51, cables 1.50. Rubles demand 1.51, cables 1.50. Bar silver 99 1/2. Mexican dollars 77. Government bonds, irregular. Railroad bonds steady. Time loans strong; 60-days 6 bid; 90-days 6 bid; six months 6 bid.

## CANADIAN CROP PROSPECTS

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce advises from western branches show the crop situation in Northern Manitoba, Northeastern Saskatchewan and along the Soo line to Yellowknife, reasonably satisfactory. The outlook in Southern Manitoba and Central Saskatchewan is improved and prospects are fairly good. Very serious damage in Northwestern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta occurred through low temperatures. Conditions in Northern Alberta point to nothing better than half crop.

## APPLES PLENTIFUL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Official forecasts say there will be a large apple crop. Forecast of 25,711,000 barrels for the commercial crop is 15 per cent more than last year. Western New York, Southern Ohio, Western Michigan, the Shenandoah-Cumberland district, the Champlain district of New York and Vermont, all show gains.

## MONTANA WOOL CROP

BUTTE, Mont.—All signs point to an exceptionally heavy crop of wool in Montana this year. The Beaverhead County crop alone is valued at \$1,600,000, of which \$1,332,593 has already been paid by purchasers. It consisted of 88 carloads and was all shipped to Boston. The estimated per pound price was 50 cents.

## COTTON CONSUMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Census Bureau reports 541,792 running bales of lint cotton were consumed in the United States in July, compared with 527,464 in June and 537,823 in July, 1917. Total consumption for the season, Aug. 1, 1917, to July 31, 1918, was 6,591,336 bales compared with 6,788,505 last year.

## CRUDE OIL ADVANCED

SHREVEPORT, La.—The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has advanced its market price on crude oil below 32 gravity to \$1.55 a barrel.

BOSTON'S WOOL  
MARKET IS DULL

Usual Mid-Summer Conditions Prevail, Accentuated by the Government War Rulings—Mission Arrives in London

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Little activity is reported in the Boston wool district, and the usual quiet of August is augmented this year by government rulings. Word has been received of the safe arrival of A. M. Patterson and his assistants in London, where headquarters will be established for the transaction of the allied business. There is a feeling that this committee will try to secure foreign wools, not only for the government, but for the civilian trade as well.

Administrator Nichols has announced additions to Bulletin 107 regarding black wools. The price on Washington, Oregon and similar fine territory black wools is listed at 45 cents, while on Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and similar black and gray wools it is 65 cents.

Spinners have been anxious to find out what the bids of the 90 odd manufacturers will be on the 20-ounce meltons for the army. They look to these to give them a price basis for their yarns. There are almost no yarns available for the civilian trade at the present time, but it is hoped that the placing of a contract with the English manufacturers, if an established fact, will leave more wool for distribution here. England must have a considerable supply of raw wool on hand to allow British manufacturers to take contracts for 2,000,000 uniforms, since this would represent around 80,000,000 pounds of wool consumed. This contract would be in addition to those already placed for the other allied armies. England has reached the point where civilian goods is not made up except under permit. Whether she will want civilian goods in exchange for the army goods she is to make for the United States is not known, but it does not seem as though she could take care of so much of the army work for France, United States and herself, and at the same time do very much for her own civilian trade. Certainly, the time saved by having goods made for the army over there instead of here is worth any difference in price. It has been said, however, that some wools are selling at a lower figure in England than in this country. If so, the uniforms made there must represent considerable saving in money, as well as time.

It has been said that the firms now buying for government account in South America may be asked to extend their buying to Australia, although there is nothing more definite available in regard to this just now.

Herbert Peabody, head of the woolen section of the War Industries Board, has asked spinners to stop shipments on yarn or wools until they receive further notice from the above mentioned board. In addition it is asked that they send to the above headquarters the quantity of yarn they have on hand, also the raw material in their possession with the grades and the contracts that they are working on now. When this information is in the hands of the board the disposal of their products. Recent reports indicate that hand knitting yarns are in the possession of jobbers and retailers in very fair quantity.

A report is expected soon from the government on the amount of wool that will be required for the ensuing year, based upon the amount each one in service will need.

In the piece goods trade some few openings have been made and more showings are expected within the week. Former customers are receiving attention on the basis of previous consignments, so that the regular trade is being cared for as well as can be expected under the various regulations in force.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Hedge's Coronation Day

It was a very important occasion, so important that the trees, who had been whispering to each other all the morning, finally decided to call a big meeting. Now, when there is a big meeting out of doors, it isn't held in quite the usual way, as no one can leave the work he has been given to do; therefore, a meeting doesn't mean every one being assembled together in the same spot at the same time. What it does mean is this: the haresbells are all told to ring together till all are listening, wherever they are, and then the breeze and the butterfly make themselves useful carrying messages backward and forward, to and fro. That is why butterflies seem so restless, but, really, instead of flitting about aimlessly, they are very busy, working as messengers and telegraph boys. Sometimes, when two people want to carry on an urgent conversation, Miss Spider is sent for quickly to spin a telephone wire.

Well! As we have said before, this meeting was a great occasion, as every one had come to the conclusion that something must be given to Mr. Hedge, to thank him for his kindness and politeness to all who met him. There was not a person present who was not grateful for something that he had done, and the interesting part about it was that he was able to help so many people in such different ways, simply by living quietly in the same place. Mr. Hedge-sparrow was the first to say how kind Mr. Hedge had been in providing such a nice warm home for the winter; and, in the spring, it had all been covered with little leaves to make a good protection for the baby birds. He had brought up a large family there, so he felt well qualified to express an opinion.

Mr. Hedgehog got so excited, when it was his turn to speak, that he quite uncurred himself out of his prickly ball; his tale was much the same, but he added how good Mr. Hedge had been in collecting the leaves blown across the fields and roads in the autumn, leaves being the very thing for a hedgehog's winter bedroom. The next to speak were some children, walking along the road to school: "Isn't this a nice hedge?" said one; "it does make such a lovely cool shade on hot days." "And keeps the wind off on cold ones," said another.

Just at that moment up popped a bunny, his head poking out of his hole, to say he really was very much obliged to Mr. Hedge, as it was just the place for Bunny Rabbit Town, with cool-covered ways underneath for roads and lanes. Of course, there were plenty of others who exclaimed that they had never had such a comfortable home, butterflies who had wintered there in the chrysalis stage, bees and insects of different sorts and kinds, and little birds of every description. The fields all added their appreciation for his kind work in keeping the dust off, and the beanfield, in the distance, sent a particularly fragrant scent across by the little breeze, to say that she agreed with every word of it. All these opinions, having been collected together, the question was: Whatever was to be done about it? The birds, naturally, thought of a grand concert, when they should sing to Mr. Hedge; in fact, every one had his or her special gift to offer, till it was finally agreed that something they could all share and take part in would be best of all. Then,

to every one's surprise, Mr. Owl roused himself from his day-time slumbers to say: "Let us make him a king and crown him," whereupon he quickly tucked himself up and was heard no more. Owls may be very wise, thought the company in general, but it seems a foolish thing to go to bed when every one is awake, and only come out at bedtime. After that, there was silence for some time, while they thought and pondered over this original idea.

"I have it," suddenly shouted Mr. Thrush, Mr. Nightingale, and Mr. Bullfinch in chorus, for they had all traveled a great deal, and knew something about the world. Whereat Mr. Thrush darted to the top of the highest tree, to command attention and make himself heard above the others. It seemed, one day, he had visited the King at his palace, and had been commanded to sing in the King's garden. There he had noticed the most exquisite rose he had ever seen. The petals were the palest pink and, in the center, shone a crown of purest gold. For this reason, she had been made queen of the roses, but because of her quiet, gentle, unassuming ways the others had named her Wild Rose, as her sweetness was so different from the airs and graces of the polished court beauties.

Now, continued the thrush, his voice swelling and thrilling with excitement, Wild Rose shall bring her crown and make Mr. Hedge our king. Whereat he subsided and Mr. Bullfinch made a plan as to how this was to be brought about. First, we will ask her most gracious majesty, the Queen Bee, to go to that garden, and ask for some wild rose seeds. Her servant will then bring them here and scatter them at Mr. Hedge's feet; from which time our work begins and we must all take part, and do our best. If Mr. Beetle would be so kind, he might burrow a sufficient number of little holes for the seeds. Mr. Beetle, of course, was only too delighted to be the first to welcome the little visitors, and he set quickly to work, so that everything was ready when the bees appeared with their golden treasures. For days every one worked his hardest. Mr. Sun was asked to use his judgment and shine particularly carefully. Mr. Cloud felt quite guilty whenever little Wild Rose was thirsty, Miss Beaufield sent her most delicious scent to make Wild Rose want to grow quicker, and Mr. Breeze blew the dust away very carefully each morning. The birds went to and fro, bringing loving messages from the King's garden, so that she should not feel lonely, and the sun set painted wonderful colors every evening across the sky till the glowing pink was reflected in Wild Rose's frock; but her crown was the color of the golden irises, in the water meadows, and of the buttercups, which spread all over the fields in sheets of brightest yellow.

At last the perfect moment arrived, and Mr. Hedge was awakened one morning by the chiming of the haresbells, to find every one laughing and talking and shouting at once. Imagine his surprise, on opening his eyes, to find himself crowned king by the queen of all the flowers—little Wild Rose.

And that is why children love to go through lanes in June, the month when Mr. Hedge's yearly coronation takes place.

## Messengers of the Sky

"Think of that!" exclaimed Mother, who was looking through the evening paper. "It says here that 1000 carrier-pigeons, from Massachusetts alone, have been supplied to various army posts on the Atlantic Coast! Why, I had an idea that carrier-pigeons were not much more than a fad, and rather an old-fashioned one at that."

Father laughed. "That's a good idea to get rid of," he said. "I saw that little news item, too, and I thought the kiddies might like to hear something about it. The wonderful work of those winged messengers. So, if you don't mind, Mother, I will tell the story tonight. What does the jury say?"

The jury clapped its hands, which demonstration was interpreted by Father as a signal to begin.

"Your Mother," he said, "thinks that carrier-pigeons are an old-fashioned 'fad,' and," he continued, with a merry wink at Mother, "you know that your Mother is always right. The practice of employing carrier-pigeons is old-fashioned, so old-fashioned that the ancient Greek victors of the Olympian games frequently dispatched the tidings of their triumph, to family and friends, by means of these swift and intelligent birds. Think of the excitement there must have been in the distant Greek village, the home of some stalwart discus thrower, when the anxiously awaited bird appeared on the horizon with its great news!"

"So, you see, the usefulness of carrier-pigeons was discovered long, long ago. The great Roman general, Decimus Junius Brutus, knew of it, and, when besieged in Modena, communicated with the consuls by means of doves, which flew right over the heads of the besieging army."

"One enterprising monarch, Nour-ed-deen Mahmoud, who was the Muhammadan ruler of Syria and Egypt in 1169, and whose name you do (or should!) remember in the history of the second Crusade, established a most efficient postal service by the use of carrier-pigeons. The routes of the little feathered mail carriers stretched to the farthest points of Sultan Nour-ed-deen's dominions. Along these routes, at convenient intervals, towers were built where watchmen were stationed to look out and care for the birds. Sultan Nour-ed-deen wouldn't have liked it at all if he had heard Mother call carrier-pigeons a 'fad.' He must have taken a good deal of pride in his faithful, courageous birds, for

the mail service in his kingdom was systematic and reached a high state of perfection.

"Nathan Rothschild, the famous London financier, took the frail messengers seriously, too, you may be sure. They were to him what the telegraph is to business men of today. The banking-house of Rothschild was marveled at by other bankers, for the remarkably clever successful way in which it speculated. Had anyone asked him how he knew just when and how to invest, with such certain result, Nathan Rothschild would only have told the truth in answering: 'A little bird told me.' His pigeon-post kept him informed of Napoleon's campaigns and war measures which, naturally, affected the stock market vitally. Through his aerial messengers, he knew of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo three days before the rest of England did."

"The best carrier-pigeons used to come from Belgium, notably from Liège, and it is interesting to see that carrier-pigeons are regarded highly by the signal corps officers of the American Army."

"In what consists that great quality of the carrier-pigeon, that has made him the forerunner and twin power of telegraphy? In other words, why is his one thought, wherever he is, to seek his home? I was waiting for you to ask me that. Still, it isn't quite a fair question to put to poor Father when many better informed have disagreed on the subject. By many, of course, this essential quality of the carrier-pigeon is simply labeled 'instinct' and taken for granted. When you think that the pigeons are carried in closed baskets in trains and on motorcycles, the mysterious word 'instinct' alone seems to explain how they can find their home through strange country, hundreds of miles away. Yet there are some who insist that the pigeons perform their marvelous feats, guided entirely by their eyesight. One man has observed that carriers, even the most experienced and best trained, will not fly at night; that, in a dense fog, only a few miles from home, they will go and sit on a roof, to wait for the sky to clear, rather than take the risk. Of course, we all know that the sense of direction and the 'homing' instinct are well developed in many animals. Cats and dogs have furnished amazing examples of it; birds have horses. Inexperienced riders, a

symbol of gladness and hope."

knowing little about managing a horse, have discovered to their discomfort that the animal they were riding was a 'homer'; many a time experienced riders, who lost their way, have dropped the reins on the horse's neck and successfully trusted to his sense of direction. So, with carrier-pigeons, it is safe to assume that a combination of instinct, intelligence and careful training fits them for their valuable service.

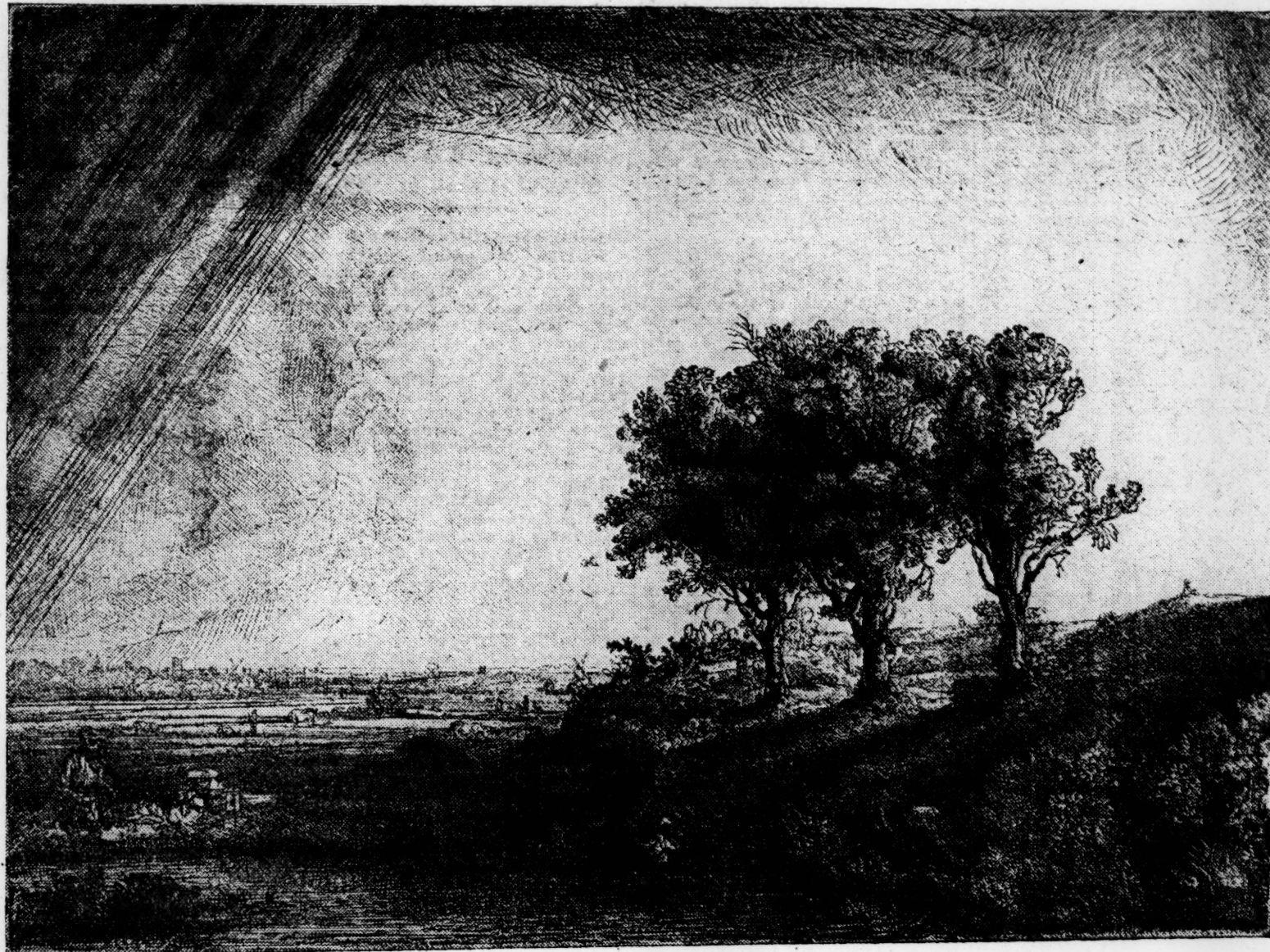
"The training to which the pigeons are submitted is severe, but they are hardy birds; their powerful wings and great breadth of flight feathers are their most striking characteristics. Training is never begun before they are six months old. It consists in taking the novices on short routes at first, which are increased daily. The pigeons are fastidious about their appearance, and those who care for them know how important it is to keep their houses just so. No matter how long journeys they have taken, they will spend hours in bathing and preening their feathers, before they will take any food or rest."

"In military operations, carrier-pigeons constitute an important factor. Naturally, they are used only when telegraphy is impracticable, for pigeons cannot be expected to have the lightning swiftness, the precision and reliability of a mechanical device."

"The dispatches are first written out in large type and then reduced, by photography, to an incredible minimum of size and weight. So tiny and light are the dispatches which, upon receipt, must be deciphered by microscope, that one pigeon has been known to carry 40,000 of them."

"In the siege of Paris, in 1873, the carrier-pigeons have rendered their greatest service so far. For months they were the only means of communication between Paris and the outside world, and they kept up the spirit of the valiant citizens. One writer on the subject, remembering the stages of that campaign, so disastrous for France, remarks whimsically: 'It was the only field in which we were not defeated.'"

"And, quite fittingly, in the monument which the grateful citizens of Paris erected to the postal heroes of the Franco-Prussian War, figures, beside the balloons, and the human dispatch bearers, the small messenger of the sky, its wings spread in full flight, a symbol of gladness and hope."



## The Three Trees

(By Rembrandt: 1669-1699)

(This is the fourth of a series of pictures by great masters, with notes by one of the leading art critics of the day. Other articles have appeared on June 13, July 8 and July 25.)

Rembrandt was not only the greatest of the Dutch painters; he has also been called the greatest artist that the world has known. In portrait and landscape painting; in pictures containing groups of figures; in religious and romantic works; in drawing and etching, he stands supreme. The Dutch of his time were a practical, home-loving people, proud of their state guards and town companies, proud of their fine clothes and swagging ways; and when one of the town companies asked Rembrandt to make a big picture of them, giving a likeness of each burly Dutchman, and the wonderful clothes each wore, Rembrandt said that he would. But Rembrandt was a great artist, and a great artist can only paint things in his own way. He gave them "The Night Watch," a world-famous picture. But the Amsterdam citizens did not like it at all. They wanted an actual representation of their jolly faces and magnificent clothes. He gave them a work of art. That was the beginning of Rembrandt's money

troubles, which became more and more pressing as he grew older.

Like other men before and since, he turned to Nature for consolation. In 1643, he made the etching of "The Three Trees," one of the finest and most sought after of his etchings. It is simple, but bold. The still mass of the three trees balances the rushing mass of the rainstorm, and these two

opposing masses give an added repose to the low-lying Dutch land.

There are two methods of etching. One is to scratch the design directly upon a metal plate with the needle. This is called dry-point etching. The other is to scratch the design in wax, spread over a metal plate, which is then placed in an acid bath, the strength of the etched line depending

on the time the plate is left in the acid bath.

The impressions, a few in number usually, are printed off in an etching press.

Rembrandt, Whistler and all great etchers print their own etchings. They obtain wonderful effects in the printing—sometimes by intention, sometimes by chance.

—Q. R.

## Spraddles

(The Adventures of a Little Goldfish)

Marjorie had been walking for some time, carrying the little Goldfish very carefully. When the little Goldfish said, in a loud voice, "So there you are," and at the same time, gave a great jump, she looked up, quite startled. She saw, just ahead, through the trees, a bright pool of water. She was so excited she forgot all about the little fish, and stepped forward eagerly. Then she ran a little way, but she couldn't see the pool at all. Marjorie looked at her hand, intending to speak to the little Goldfish. She saw he was not there. So she began to look back for him.

In the meantime, the little Goldfish found himself on a bed of nice, soft green moss, and quite comfortable. "Well," he said to himself, "now I know what 'off' means, anyhow."

He jumped again, and stood up on his tail for a minute, and looked eagerly about. Then, kerflop, he fell over again, this time by a big toadstool. As he gasped with the effort, he heard a voice so loud and gurgly, it was like water pouring on a rock.

"Don't you do that again," it said, "or you'll break it off."

"Which off?" asked the little Goldfish. He had had one off already.

"Your tail," said the voice that gurgled like water.

"But it's not off," said the little Goldfish.

"Of course not," gurgled the voice, with a chuckle. "Who said it was?"

"Excuse me," said the little Goldfish; "it's not was. It is."

"On yet; so I see," said the voice, with another chuckle; "but I said you'd break it off, if you did that again."

The little Goldfish wanted very much to know who was talking. He asked: "Please tell me who you are, and where you are. Your voice is all I get."

"You can't get much more of me, either," grumbled the voice, in a funny way. "I'm where I ought to be, just now, of course."

"Where is that?"

"Up here on my stool. Right behind you."

The little Goldfish flopped over, end for end, and looked up. Right above him, on the top of a big toadstool, sat a toad. He was a big fellow, dressed in olive green, with curious bumps all over him. Though his clothes were very rough, and his face was very grim, yet his mouth looked as if he were trying hard all the time not to grin. His eyes were like lovely amber jewels. Though he was obviously trying to be cheerful about it, he seemed very downcast, as he looked at the little Goldfish on the moss below him.

The little Goldfish had often heard of toadstools, and they used to grow on the edge of the pond in which he had lived in Japan, but this was the first time he had ever seen anyone sitting on one.

"So that's where you sit, is it?" he asked.

"Yes, I have to, today," responded the Toad, sadly.

"Why?"

"Oh, you see, I forgot to help somebody when I had the chance, and so I was sent here till some one else had help from me, passing this way."

Then I'll be let go on the way again myself. There hasn't been much travel along here this morning. I may have to stay some time."

"Goodness," thought the little Goldfish to himself; "here's one who seems to know about 'off' and 'else' and now he speaks of a 'way.' I wonder if he means our 'right way' and the Golden Pool. I'll ask him." Aloud he asked: "What way do you mean?"

"Why, the right way," the Toad replied, emphatically. "I should think you would know that."

"The little girl who calls herself Marjorie does, and she was going to help me find it. I want to go to the Golden Pool."

"You do?" asked the big Toad, very quickly; "Haven't you any one to help you now?"

"No," said the little Goldfish. "I got so excited at the prospect of going there, I jumped off her fin. She was carrying me on it, so she could talk to me. She's looking everywhere for me, I expect."

"Hooray," cried the big Toad, quite loudly and happily. "I can help you." He smiled and smiled, so widely that the little Goldfish wondered if the top of his head wouldn't come off.

"Can you. Can you, really?"

"Do you want me to?" asked the Toad.

"Of course I do," answered the little Goldfish.

The big Toad gave a great, gurgling chuckle, and jumped off the toadstool. "I'm so happy," he said. "I was almost afraid I'd have to stay there. You know," he added, confidentially, "those toadstools are only for those who won't go the right way, and that means helping others along in it; and they're so slippery to sit on. If you hadn't come along and wanted me to help you—"

"But I guess the first thing to do," he went on, after a moment's thought, "is to get you some water to breathe in."

The big Toad cast his eyes around thoughtfully. His mouth grew wider and wider in the cheeriest grin, and he gave a funny, gurgling call. Immediately it was answered from overhead by a series of gurglings and rustlings. Looking up, the little Goldfish saw a score—oh, ever and ever so many little faces, with glowing amber jewels of eyes, of little green tree frogs. They were gazing down at him and the big Toad, over the edges of the leaves, and from the branches and twigs. They gurgled all together, like some one singing a scale. The littlest tree frog, of course, took the highest note, and thence their voices ran all the way down to the deepest voice of the biggest frog.

"Here's a little brother in distress," said the big Toad.

There was a murmur of friendly interest from all the little tree frogs.

"You know, he's not like us," Here Spraddles (that was the big Toad's name) hopped over and explained to them in a low voice. "He can only get along one way, in water."

"Poor chap. What can we do to help him?"

"Well," said Spraddles, "we've got to keep him wet some water. The morning dew is lying in all those leaves—"

"We see it," the tree frogs eagerly chorused.

"Just tilt the drops from one leaf to another, will you? And some of you stand by to lead them on to his head."

The little tree frogs gurgled and chattered back and forth with such joyfulness and thankfulness to be of service, that it sounded like summer rain among the flowers. At the word, they formed themselves into bands with leaders. All over the tree they tilted the leaves, so that the dewdrops fell from leaf into leaf, always guiding them one way, till presently there was a steady stream of drops falling on the little Goldfish in a silver shower.

"Thank you; oh, thank you!" said the little Goldfish.

"Don't mention it," said Spraddles, in an embarrassed, gruff kind of voice. "We're only too glad to help. It's the way, you know. There, I guess that will keep you freshened up for a bit," looking at the pool of water around the little fish; "until we can find something for you to travel in. We'll do that presently."

All the little tree frogs stopped, and gurgled with happy voices.

"Now you're all right."

"Because he is," said Spraddles.

End of the Second Adventure

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End of the Second Adventure

How Elephants Are Helping Uncle Sam

Elephants have been very active, lately, in helping Uncle Sam. They have assisted, at times, in selling Liberty bonds and also thrift stamps; and, even in far-away Honolulu, Hawaii, a baby African elephant recently went along with a parade, to encourage loyalty among the people of the island. Surely, having considered all this, people will wish to leave off buying even the smallest of articles made from ivory tusks, in order to help preserve the useful elephant.

Nurse's Song

When the voices of children are heard on the green

And laughing is heard on the hill, My heart is at rest within my breast, And everything else is still.

"Then come home, my children, the sun is gone down, And the dews of the night arise; Come, come, leave off play, and let us away

Till the morning appears in the skies."

"No, no, let us play, for it is yet day, And we cannot go to sleep; Besides, in the sky the little birds fly, And the hills are all covered with sheep."

"Well, well, go and play till the light fades away, And then go home to bed." The little ones leaped, and shouted, and laughed, And all the hills echoed.

—William Blake.

The Simplest Post Office

## The Simplest Post Office

How many people know that South America can boast of the simplest post office in the world? It would take considerable guessing on the part of the reader to locate this post office, for he would find it at the very end of the continent. Even then he might not recognize it.

Opposite Tierra del Fuego is a very high, rocky cliff overhanging the Strait of Magellan, and from one of the rocks is suspended, by a long chain, a barrel which receives mail. To be sure, there is no postmaster, nor is there any regular letter carrier or collector, but every ship that goes through the strait stops and sends a boat to this curious little post office, looks over the letters that are in it to see if there are any for the men on board that particular ship, and places therein letters for seamen on board ships that are known to be headed for the strait.

Who was the person that first thought of such a scheme we are not told, but the sailors think a great deal of their unique post office, and there has never yet, to anybody's knowledge, been any violation of the confidence reposed in it. When a sailor sends a letter to it addressed to another seaman, he is absolutely certain of its delivery. It may be that one of the two seamen is on a vessel which is not expected to pass by this ocean post office, but the letter may have on it a request that a vessel going east or west shall pick it up and deliver it to some point where the seaman will be sure to receive it. In this manner letters have been known to make their way to the Arctic Ocean or even to India.—Walter K. Putney, in St. Nicholas.

## Why the Sea Is Salt

The sea is salt because the rivers carry salt there and leave it, writes Marion E. Bailey. You must remember that ever and ever so many big rivers empty themselves into the sea. And you must remember also that all through the ground there are what we call mineral salts. As the rivers flow along, they pick up some of these salts, and carry them down into the ocean. The salts are not all the kind that we mean when we say "salt," but there is more of that kind than any other, because that kind dissolves more easily than any other; and so becomes a part of the water. There is so little salt in each river that we hardly notice it, but when all the rivers reach the sea and dump their salt into it, there is a very great deal. Of course, the sun takes up a good deal of water from the sea. That is nature's way of keeping the sea from spilling over. But the sun takes only the water, and not the salt; so the sea not only keeps the salt that it has, but it keeps on getting more from the rivers. And so the sea gets more and more salty all the time.

## Another Piper

The Pied Piper of Hamelin has a modern exemplar in an old French villager who lives near an American cantonment. An American officer, whose letter to a friend appears in the New York Sun, writing of the curious customs of the villages, says that every morning about nine o'clock an old man with a long whip and a small, battered horn starts at one end of the town and blows a loud blast. All the pigs of every description are turned loose, and they all fall in behind him as he goes through the village, picking them up at every yard. By the time he gets to the other end, he has collected about fifty swine of every sort and description.

He takes them off somewhere out of sight up a mountain—no one but himself knows where. About four o'clock in the afternoon he reappears, with the whole herd surrounding him. He marches through the town, paying no attention to them whatever, and they all "fall out" at their proper mudhole, or pen, as the case may be.—(Youth's Companion.)

## The Littlest One

My daddy he's a Captain, My brother is a Scout, My sister is a Camp-Fire Girl— But I am just left out. They each have uniforms to wear And different things to do. Oh dear! I do so wish that I Belonged to something, too! My mother tells me not to mind; She says, "Why, don't you see? Because you are the littlest one You just belong to me!" —Edith B. Price, in St. Nicholas.

## The White Rhinoceros

There is a new exhibit, recently installed at the American Museum of Natural History—that of the white rhinoceros, with his proper setting, all the details of which have been collecting for several years. Once the white rhinoceros was common enough in South and Central Africa, but now the animal is practically extinct. The white, or square-lipped rhinoceros, is the largest of the five known species.

## Boy Scout Drum

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Just the thing for Boy Scouts. Why not send today?

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THE SOUTHERN SKY  
FOR SEPTEMBER

The map for this month shows the point, called the vernal equinox, at two-thirds the way from the horizon to the meridian. Although frequently called the first point in Aries, it is located in the constellation Pisces. On account of the precession of the equinoxes, the sun and moon on the earth, the vernal equinox has been carried westward from Aries to Pisces, and is continuing at a rate which will complete the circuit of the sky in about 25,800 years. The real change consists of a shift of the equator along the ecliptic. One of the results of this change is that some constellations are slowly moving northward, while others are carried southward. Precession produces no actual change in the configurations of the stars, but in the course of ages alters their position in our sky. For example, in about 6000 years hence Sagittarius will be on the equator.

The sun is now in the constellation Leo, but during September passes over into the constellation Virgo. On Sept. 23 it comes to the autumnal equinox, when it crosses the celestial equator from north to south. From this time the days will be longer than the nights in the southern hemisphere.

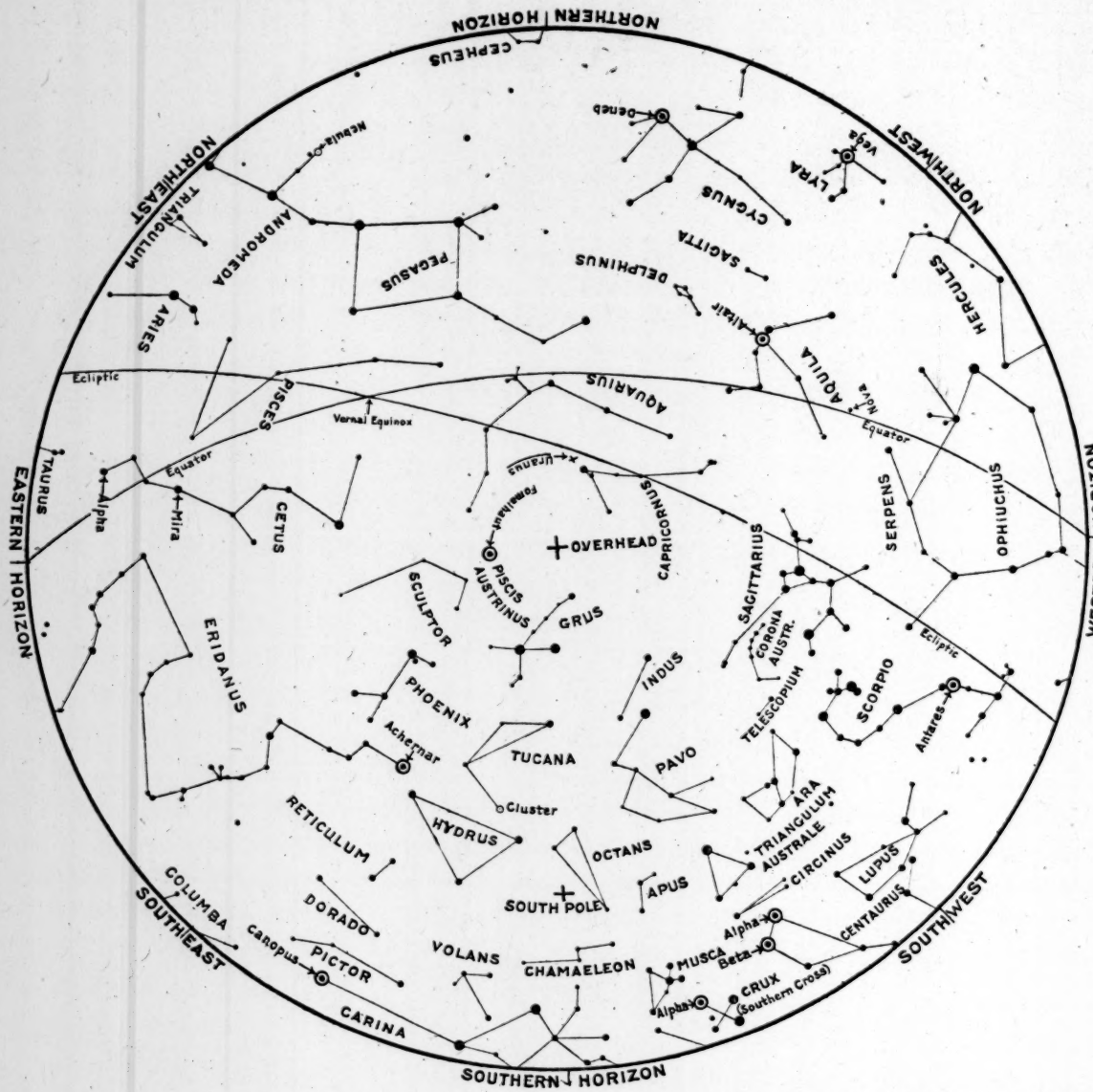
Referring to the accompanying map, the zodiacal constellations are Aquarius, Pisces, Aries and Taurus. The prominent equatorial constellations are Ophiuchus, Aquila, Aquarius and Cetus. In the last-named constellation is the strange, variable star, called Mira, "The Wonderful," which flashes out bright about every eleven months. North of the celestial equator we see the Northern Cross in Cygnus, and the Square formed by three stars of Pegasus and one of Andromeda. Low in the south, toward the west, we see the Southern Cross, with Alpha and Beta Centauri above pointing to it like an index finger. The Crane (Grus) is just south of the zenith, with the Toucan (Tucana) below. The fine globular cluster in Tucana, indicated on the map, is in excellent position for observation. Achernar in Eridanus shines brilliantly in the southeastern sky. Above Cygnus, in the northwest, is Delphinus, or Job's Coffin. A line drawn from it through Altair leads to the New Star in Aquila, which is near the equator. The New Star is faint now that it may possibly be confused with a faint adjacent star of about the fourth magnitude. Of the two, Nova Aquila is nearer to the equator.

At latest accounts the Nova was first seen in France, being observed in the early evening of June 8. It now appears that the first observation in America was that of Mr. Vincent Francis of New Bedford, Mass. The report comes that an astronomer at Geneva, Switzerland, saw it on June 7, recording it as "new star Alpha, the brightest star in Ophiuchus, and fainter than Altair." Since there is photographic evidence that the star was so faint that night as to be on the limit of visibility, it seems that there must be some mistake in this report. The director of the Lisbon Observatory writes that the Nova was first seen in that city by a 14-year-old boy, "who has acquired the habit of surveying the heavens each evening." This habit is to be commended. Amateur observers have helped much in making estimates of the brightness of the Nova, so that a compilation of results made at the Harvard Observatory comprises 506 observations received from 71 persons. The observers being located far and wide, it has been possible to obtain observations every night since discovery, for if clouds totally obscured the sky in some places, it was clear in others.

The following phenomena are given in Greenwich Mean Time. The phases of the moon are: New moon on Sept. 5 at 10:44 a. m., first quarter on Sept. 13 at 3:02 p. m., full moon on Sept. 20 at 1:01 p. m., and last quarter on Sept. 27 at 4:39 a. m. The moon is farthest from the earth on Sept. 8, and nearest on Sept. 21. The lunar path lies in the zodiac, the great highway of the planets, lying along the ecliptic. The moon in its monthly circuit will overtake Neptune on Sept. 2, Venus and Saturn on Sept. 3, Mercury on Sept. 5, Mars on Sept. 10, Uranus on Sept. 18, Jupiter on Sept. 28, and Neptune again on Sept. 30. On Sept. 5 the moon passes from the north side to the south side of the celestial equator, and returns again on Sept. 19.

The planet Mercury is in inferior conjunction with the sun on Sept. 2, in which position it is in line with the sun but nearer to us. It rapidly separates from the sun, reaching its greatest distance to the westward on Sept. 18. It is therefore a morning star and may be best seen at that time. One should look for it a little to the north of the sun point. Being north of the equator and the sun, it will not be as favorably placed for southern observers. It is in conjunction with Venus on Sept. 15 and 25. The latter conjunction is quite close since at nearest approach the two planets will appear only about two-thirds of the moon's diameter apart. Mercury will be to the northward. Venus is approaching the sun, and is becoming more difficult to see. On Sept. 5 it will be in conjunction with Saturn. At closest approach they will be only five minutes of arc apart, and should look like a double star. On the morning stars Jupiter leads the train, rising nearly four hours before the sun. It is in the constellation Gemini, not far from Castor and Pollux. Its brightness equals that of Sirius, which may be seen at the same time. Saturn and Neptune are also morning stars, the former being in the constellation Leo in the vicinity of Regulus.

Mars is still an evening star setting about an hour after the sun. It is in the constellation Libra. The position of Uranus is indicated on the map. It is moving slowly westward among the stars and will continue to do so until November, when it reaches its stationary point.



The September evening sky for the southern hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia but will answer for localities much further north or south. When held face downward directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Sept. 6 at 11 p. m., Sept. 21 at 10 p. m., Oct. 7 at 9 p. m., and Oct. 22 at 8 p. m. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Profiteering in Hawaii

HONOLULU STAR BULLETIN—The Republican territorial platform, recently adopted, contains the following plank:

"We believe that a law should be enacted by which all attempts at profiteering may be severely punished. To this end the powers granted the food commission by the law of 1917 should be broadened in such a way that the commission may be given ample powers to investigate fully all profits caused by individuals or corporations within the territory during the war period, and that the law should be further amended in such a manner that undue advance in prices which may be disclosed by such investigation may be punished."

Provision should likewise be made that mercantile licenses shall be revoked or refused where such investigation shows an unwarrantable advance in the price of commodities. The suggestion is a good one, and this plank will win the party considerable favor with the voters and the public generally if the campaign develops speakers who can put the profiteering issue before the people in definite, understandable form, with local illustrations.

The Federal Food Administrator has power to get after profiteers; so has the territorial food commission, but we take it that the suggested law would give the latter even broader powers. At any rate, if the subject is well presented in the campaign, it will be first-class educational work.

## The Fourth Loan

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—The organization for the next Liberty Loan drive which, it is announced, will begin Sept. 28, is an immediate matter of individual concern. The drive will probably proceed with many of the spectacular and irrelevant features of the third campaign. The sentimental appeal will be direct, the stern reproach for suspected slackers more direct. Young women in spangles will hang from wires, ropes and trapezes by their toes; young men will batter each other's noses with boxing gloves; the exhorter who delights to exhort will have his delight, and men in uniform will buttonhole men not in uniform.

Life is now war life and the scheme of the average fellow is changed. It has to be changed. It remains up to the individual so to order the essentials of his economy that he will have in pocket or prospect the money which the government needs on the loan. His emotions will not produce money out of an empty pocket. His revised scheme of life may be with the exhortation of the exhorter, the restraining hand of the man in uniform or the spangles of the tight-rope walker, he has arranged his affairs to take a bond, knows how the money is coming because he knows where it is not going, he becomes the citizen who can satisfy his emotions with the fruit of his accomplishment.

## Haywood's Slaves

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—In his testimony given in the L. W. W. case now on trial in Chicago, William D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the organization, made a comparison between "the wage slave of today and the chattel slave of the period before the Civil War." He said:

"The black man of the South before the war was better off. This slave had but one master, who owned his body. But this master fed him well. He was well housed and given substantial clothes, and his free hours

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Louis E. Kirstein, who has been made chairman of the board of award of the manufacturing branch of the United States Quartermaster's Department, after several months as chief of the clothing procurement section of the department, began his career as an errand boy in a store in Rochester, N. Y., his native city. After traveling for E. Kirstein & Co. of Rochester, for four years, he entered the optical business, and in 1894, was made manager of a Rochester concern engaged in another line. Seven years later he returned to the clothing business, and in 1911 went to Boston as vice-president of the department store of William Filene's Sons Company. In recent years his activities have been broadened to include local, state and national work, especially during the last seven months. In January, last, he was made administrator of labor standards for army clothing, and has since been closely identified with that phase of governmental work. He has been prominent in many of the Jewish organizations, and is at present chairman of the New England branch of the American Jewish Relief Committee. He is a member of a number of clubs in Boston and New York.

Sir Henry Austen Lee, whose resignation of the office of Counselor of the British Embassy and Commercial Attaché has been announced, has taken an important part in some of the momentous diplomatic episodes of Great Britain since the eventful days of the early seventies. He entered the Foreign Office in 1870, and six years later was attached to the Marquess of Salisbury's special embassy to Constantinople, going immediately afterward as assistant private secretary to the Earl of Beaconsfield at the Congress of Berlin. After being transferred to the diplomatic service in 1892, he became Counselor of Embassy and Commercial Attaché for France, Belgium and Switzerland. Sir Henry, who has at various times acted as private secretary to Sir Charles Dike, Lord Fitzmaurice, Viscount Bryce, Sir James Fergusson, M. P., the Earl of Lytton, and the Marquess of Dufferin, is a native of the Channel Islands, residing on the Isle of Jethou, near Guernsey. He was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, and holds the rank of Companion of the Bath.

## NEW ZEALAND AND BRITISH TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Mr. R. W. Dalton, British Trade Commissioner of New Zealand, is keenly alert to maintain the dominion's commercial sympathy for Britain. Therefore he has seen with some concern a falling off in Britain's share of New Zealand trade, a decrease not altogether accounted for by war conditions.

Last year there was a great decrease in the share of the United Kingdom in the total trade with New Zealand. Before the war that trade represented 65 per cent of the total; in 1917 it had fallen to 45 per cent. He believed that this year there would be still further falling off. In compiling these figures he had confined himself to those goods in which Britain could compete. In 1917, he said, New Zealand sold to the United Kingdom products valued at \$25,333,371, and bought from the United Kingdom manufactures and other goods to the amount of \$3,817,519. During the same period New Zealand's exports to other countries amounted to \$5,349,788, while her imports from other countries totaled \$12,101,746.

Recognizing the necessity for maintaining New Zealand's sympathy for British manufacturers, he had organized exhibitions of British goods at agricultural shows, and these exhibitions were the nucleus of a much wider scheme that would be put into operation as soon as the war was over. It was proposed also that the Imperial Government send a touring exhibition of goods to all parts of the dominion as soon as possible. Mr. Dalton stated that he would shortly be visiting England officially and would place before the Imperial Government and manufacturers his views regarding New Zealand trade problems and the best means of solving these problems.

## SECRETARIES APPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England—The Food Controller, the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, has appointed Mr. Sydney Walton, C. B. E., and Mr. H. S. Syrett as his private secretaries.

## MUNICIPAL TREE BUREAU PROPOSED

Boston Would Have Special Department to Look After Venerable Elms on the Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Mass.—What a municipal bureau of tree culture might accomplish in Boston is something of interest to the officials of the Park and Recreation Department, of which James B. Shea is chairman. Boston, like many another city in the United States, has its tree problem. The giant and venerable elms of historic Boston Common are passing and removal of the veterans is becoming more and more frequent. Replacing of these aged trees by young and vigorous stock is going on constantly. This year the City Council has just voted a considerable sum of money for tree-planting in Boston Common and Boston Public Gardens.

The Common is to be regraded, re-landscaped and new walks and paths laid out to conform to a general re-adjustment to meet better the topographical features of this reservation. Arthur A. Shurtleff is the landscape gardener whose plans are being followed by the park and recreation department.

Chairman Shea is in general charge of all of the activities of the department, and he has given the tree problem not a little thought and time. The officials of the park department believe that Boston's trees will compare favorably as a whole with the trees in any other of the larger Boston cities.

And yet there are not wanting men who believe that so important is the problem of the trees that the establishment of a bureau of tree culture would prove of great assistance to the city and to the department. Under the general guidance of Chairman Shea it is believed by these men that much might be accomplished by such a bureau.

H. R. Francis, assistant professor of landscape extension, for the New York State College of Forestry, in the American City, says of the work of a forester in a large city: "It may be important to specify some of the different things a forester should and would do. He should begin the collection of data for a tree census. This would be important, as it would be a complete inventory of the state of work regarding the trees and the opportunities for future work. As soon as any work is done upon trees or plants, the same should be noted in the census. In other words, the tree census would be a condensed statement of all of the information regarding the trees."

"He should specify the material for a municipal nursery. This is very important since the training and experience of the forester would enable him to specify the varieties of trees that would be best adapted for the future work which he has in mind. The selection of trees adapted to city conditions is a very important question, since the expense of future care depends to a great extent upon this. "The forester should also outline general culture, methods for trees already established—methods which would tend toward a permanent development in a systematic manner at a minimum expense."

## OVERSEAS MINISTERS AT MANSION HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England—As mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, the overseas representatives at the Imperial War Cabinet were recently entertained by Lord Mayor at a dinner at the Mansion House.

In welcoming the guests the Lord Mayor described them as representatives of the sister nations of the great imperial family. The toast of "Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. Walter Long, who paid a tribute to their work on behalf of the Empire. The British Empire was, he said, not going backward but forward. It had grown as the result of the constant labor of centuries, and any changes made must insure the greater stability of the foundations of the Empire, the rightful use of the illimitable resources of the Empire, and the prevention of any invasion by the enemy of those resources.

The Maharaja of Patiala said the imperial gatherings were a proof of the solidarity of the great British Empire. The bonds of union between its different parts had been drawn closer by the testing fires of the war, in which the people of every clime within the British dominions had vied with one another in doing their utmost to bring the struggle to a victorious conclusion. The ruling princes of India, for whom he could more particularly speak, had thrown themselves into that gigantic conflict with an enthusiasm in no way inferior to that of the people of British India. They had most willingly made heavy sacrifices in men, money and materials, and were determined to continue and, if possible, redouble those sacrifices till the victory of his Imperial Majesty and his Allies was won and the forces of righteousness triumphed.

He went on to speak of the decisions arrived at by the Delhi War Conference, in which all communities and interests in India were represented and by which a larger number of men were being trained for service than ever before. He spoke also of the part India had played in providing material for munitions and food for the Allies, and how she had manifested her own expeditionary forces. He referred to these facts, he added, in no spirit of vanity, but simply as an indication of India's unwavering purpose to cooperate to the utmost of her power with the rest of the Empire.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister

## TRADE IN THE FAR EAST TO BE SOUGHT

United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Plans for Development After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Mass.—Trade development in the Far East, at the close of the war, is expected and being prepared for by the United States, according to representatives of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In a very short time it will be possible for any business man to secure information, at once, on his particular line of business, including market demands and facilities, prices, transportation, competition, raw materials, in fact almost anything that can be of present or prospective benefit in opening the Far Eastern markets to American products will be readily available through the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington.

The personnel of the new division will comprise a chief of staff, assistant chief, research clerk, file and index clerk, and one stenographer and typist. Representatives will be stationed in China, Japan and the Philippines.

Work done during the past year includes: investigation of the shoe and leather industry in Australia, China and Japan; the mining industry in Japan and Korea, electrical goods in Australia, China and Japan, and railroads and the market for railway materials in the same countries, motors and motor vehicles in British India.

The work of the Far Eastern Division will be to coordinate activities and reports of the commercial attachés, commercial agents and consul officers, and representatives of the bureau in all matters relating to that territory and will act as a clearing house for information on conditions both at home and abroad.

"Visits will be made," says the government announcement, "by the chief or assistant chief to business centers, the liaison between the bureau and business firms will be preserved and help and advice given on individual problems."

A monthly circular along the lines of that issued by the Latin-American Division will be sent to the various bureau offices for release to the press.

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## EDUCATIONAL

DR. F. P. GRAVES ON  
TRADE TEACHING

Dean of School of Education in  
University of Pennsylvania  
Discusses Vocational Move-  
ment—Boy's Choice of Career

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Discussing certain modern reforms and reforms, Dr. Frank P. Graves, dean of the School of Education in the University of Pennsylvania, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his views about the traditions and responsibilities of teachers in the United States. What he said was in reply to a general query about new movements in education.

"Probably," he began, "the movement that is most obvious and that comes most readily to the minds of all is that of vocational education in its various phases—industrial, commercial, and agricultural. There is now especial need for this type of training in industrial lines. Since the industrial revolution and the development of the factory system, social conditions have become complicated. It is no longer possible, as it was under the old régime, for a boy to enter a trade as an apprentice, then after seven years become a journeyman and work for the public through his master, and finally, after another period, become the master himself, and, marrying his master's daughter, succeed to the business. For one thing, the employer is not especially interested in training his employees, since the present mobility of labor permits of no guarantee that he will ever reap the benefit of such efforts, and the modern industrial plant is but poorly adapted to supplying the necessary theoretical training for experts.

"In consequence, throughout the Nineteenth Century, most American artisans had to learn their trade by 'stealing' it. We all know how a young man would enter an industrial plant by pretending to be a lathe-turner, a machinist, an engineer, a cooper, or what not, although he knew nothing of the line, and there learn all that he could before he was discharged for incompetence. He would then seek another place, another, and another, until at length he managed surreptitiously to obtain sufficient skill to practice his craft. Obviously such a procedure was both uneconomic and unethical, and in the Twentieth Century the school has been called upon to assist in the solution of these new industrial problems.

"The foundation of industrial schools in the United States was for half a century confined to philanthropic and private enterprises, and the training was offered largely in the evening. About the middle of the century there began to arise such institutions as the Cooper Union in New York, the Franklin Union in Philadelphia, and the various mechanics' institutes in Cincinnati, Richmond, and elsewhere. The public schools were slow in following this example, and instruction in the daytime was even later in arriving. By the Twentieth Century there were but three schools offering day training in industrial vocations, and all of these were the result of private foundations. But at present, industrial education at public expense in the day, as well as at night, is widespread. The school systems of all progressive cities afford vocational instruction in elementary schools and technical high schools, and in many cases give an opportunity for part-time work, through which the pupils gain some theoretical and formal training while obtaining their practical experience and earning a livelihood.

"The situation with regard to commercial education was very similar. With the extension of the sphere of commerce and the development of its organization that have taken place in the Nineteenth Century, it has come to be recognized that a thorough preparation is most essential for a business career. Only recently, however, has this training been felt to be a proper function of the schools, since for many years it was opposed by educators as sordid and commercializing, and by business men as unpractical and ineffective.

"Consequently, those misnomers, the 'business colleges,' with their technical and narrow courses, mechanical instructors, and purely pecuniary aims, coaxing boys away from the grades on the plea that they would get them a 'job' before the end of a year, were for a long time the only institutions to enter the field. And when at length the high and normal schools undertook commercial instruction, it was regarded simply as a necessary evil, forced upon them by the taxpayers, and the course was simply a cheap imitation of that in the business colleges. Within the last 16 years, however, some 30 or 40 cities have opened genuine high schools of commerce, in which the course is of the strongest and covers four or five years of serious study. Furthermore, within the past decade higher education in commerce has everywhere been started at the universities—especially the state universities—and all these institutions of any standing have established colleges of commerce.

"Similarly, vocational education in agriculture during the past decade has shot up like a rocket. With the enormous expansion of population and the occupation of previously unpopulated lands, Americans have found it necessary to make one acre produce as much as 10 formerly did, and this natural demand for more economic in-

struction in agriculture has been further strengthened by the nature study movements of the day. There are now over 100 agricultural high schools in the United States, and the subject is taught as part of the course in several thousand high and elementary school systems.

"All this development of vocational schools and vocational training marks a great advancement, but it also involves a grave danger. Now that we have become conscious of such a long neglected need, we have been rushing in headlong to supply it, without due attention to ways and means. With the overwhelming demand for training that will produce an immediate increase in skill and efficiency, we have set up separate schools for vocational training. And many pupils, because of their own caprices or the selfishness of their parents or guardians, are liable to be catapulted, with little or no consideration, into a life of manual labor, when they may have had possibilities for more effective service to society through an intellectual life. Under the old social conditions, only too often, a first-class farmer was spoiled to make a fourth-rate preacher; but how much greater will be the loss to society, if, drawn by the tremendous interest and popularity of the current demand for industrial training, a man that might have widened the vision and heightened the inspiration of thousands is relegated to driving a plow or planing boards and driving nails for a career! Moreover, these separate industrial schools are deprived of the intellectual and cultural values that might be found in this type of training, and while the pupil in these schools may secure skill, he acquires little that is of value to manhood or citizenship.

"We have reason to congratulate ourselves that vocational education is no longer a fad. We are beginning to examine it more carefully and to see whether we cannot retain its merits without its dangers. This is the significance of the courses in 'vocational guidance' which are being generally introduced to reduce the errors in selecting a career to a minimum. This too, is the advantage in the recommendation of Professor Bonser of Columbia that the industrial element be embodied as a part of the regular school work for all from the beginning and that the formal studies (reading, writing, arithmetic, etc.) be made to grow out of it. In this way a boy would be enabled to find his real place in life, and we should secure vocational education, as well as vocational training."

FARMING COURSES  
GIVEN IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The extension department of the Manitoba Agricultural College the past year has conducted schools, with short courses, giving instruction in the operation of gas engines, in general farming subjects and in home economics. The schools were held in fortnightly periods and were first started to spread knowledge of farm-tractor operation, by way of helping to solve the labor shortage. The courses included, however, lectures on live stock, on crops and on matters that engage the attention of women as well as men.

Three circuits were organized, and a carload of equipment was obtained for each circuit, consisting of the tractors, four stationary engines, a lighting plant, a grain cleaning outfit, a full supply of all the grains grown in Manitoba, together with a sample of the most troublesome weeds. The staff of lecturers engaged for each circuit comprised two practical men on gas engines, one on live stock and one on field crops.

Four-day courses were held at 12 points in the Province where dairying is the principal industry. The instruction here was confined to the breeding and care of live stock, with particular attention to the dairy herd. Much use was made of charts and lantern slides.

Courses in home economics were given, and in addition, a number of five-day special courses in dressmaking, millinery, cooking and canning were conducted. The attendance reached a total of 37,811.

Short courses in manual training, held under the auspices of the boys' and girls' clubs, in the rural districts, were a remarkable success, as well as an innovation. During the summer holidays, the services of eight teachers from the Winnipeg and Brandon manual training departments of the public schools were obtained, and they conducted 12 short courses of two weeks' duration. Blinder crates were used to make benches, and the boys brought with them such tools as they were able to find on their own farm. The material used was much of the same character. The boys made wagon boxes, hog self-feeders, chicken coops, exhibit coops, and articles that are in constant use on the farm. Over 5,000 attended this course.

There are 173 boys' and girls' clubs made up of the pupils from the town school located at the marketing center, and from five to 15 of the nearby rural schools. Ninety-eight per cent of these clubs will hold fairs this autumn, when they will exhibit their pigs, calves, chickens, sewing, canned vegetables, and handiwork. The membership of the boys' and girls' clubs, which are under the extension department of the agricultural college, totals 25,000.

There marks the participation of the high schools and consolidated schools of the Province in some form of boys' and girls' club work. The juniors are busy with gardening and chicken raising, and the older girls and boys go in for pig and calf-raising contests, and for growing registered seed.

DEGREE DAY AT  
CAPE UNIVERSITY

Vice-Chancellor, Speaking at  
Final Graduation Ceremony,  
Notes Work Done in 45 Years

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The last degree day of the University of the Cape of Good Hope has come and gone. The vice-chancellor, Mr. Justice Searle, presided, and in his opening remarks, said:

"This is the last graduation ceremony of the Cape of Good Hope University. On April 2 three universities spring into existence within the union. The present body becomes incorporated in the University of South Africa, having its seat at Pretoria; and the Cape Town and Stellenbosch universities commence operations at those centers. This seems, therefore, a fitting occasion to put on record what has been done, and I had thought of giving a résumé of the history and work of the last 45 years; but I realized that it was difficult to condense the matter sufficiently within the limits of a popular address. So I shall only try to give you a very few facts, avoiding as far as possible those statistics of which the younger members of my audience have a well-grounded horror."

"I would remind you that just 60 years ago the first beginnings of higher education here were made, in 1858, when a board of examiners, empowered to grant certificates in literature and science, law and jurisprudence, surveying and engineering was established at the Cape. In 1873 the property of this board was merged in the present university, which was constituted by the Cape Parliament, and was empowered to grant the degrees of M. A., B. A., and LL. B., and certificates in law, surveying and matriculation. The management of the university was placed in the hands of a council of 20 members, with a chancellor and vice-chancellor. The liberal basis on which the founders of the university worked in South Africa desired to proceed was shown by the amending act of 1875, which enabled the university to conduct examinations beyond the borders of Cape Colony, and allowed regulations to be framed, whereunder persons not resident in the colony might compete for and hold any scholarship or prize at the Council's disposal. The principle once adopted has held good ever since, and has been of great value in encouraging, throughout the whole of what is now the Union, the South African students of exceptional ability."

Speaking of the value of examinations and the function of the university as an examining body, the vice-chancellor said: "Of course, examinations, like everything else, can be overdone, but as long as fallible humanity remains what it is, and as long as school and college training have for one of their main objects practical success in the future callings of life, some form of competitive test by way of examination will always be popular with, if indeed not required by, the great public, whose opinion on the subject cannot be wholly neglected. The average business or professional man is loath to take the mere ipse dixit of a professor in science or literature that a student seeking employment or advancement is of first-class attainments; he wants to see what the candidate has done in some form of competition with others of the same class, or at some official test framed on a definite standard. That is the practical common-sense view which appeals to him, and he will be very slow to accept with satisfaction any other."

"Though it cannot be pretended that its practical functions satisfied the definition of the ideal university, as laid down by the expert authorities on education, yet it exercised a powerful influence upon the colleges connected with it, both upon those already established at its birth and those founded from time to time thereafter. It did this by laying down the courses of study in which its examinations were held and the standards to be attained; it accumulated funds which were devoted to scholarships, exhibitions and prizes, as encouragements and aids to the advanced students, who otherwise would have been unable to complete their studies; it, to some extent at all events, promoted research by awarding fellowships, and supervised the recipients' work; it made the beginnings of a library; it has paid special attention to the encouragement of music, and though the tests are still mainly of a more elementary character, the response to its efforts has been extraordinary; it kept in touch with university work in many countries, and was a common meeting-ground for all interested in higher education. It also has conducted elementary school examinations on behalf of, and at the request of, the government."

"A great part of its work consisted in prescribing and amending syllabuses, which were adopted by the colleges. It is impossible to separate its work from theirs, for it supplied the necessary link between all these different institutions, and stimulated them to competitive advancement in all the different departments of study they successively took up. To speak of it merely as an examining body may be strictly correct in one sense, but in another sense may be taken to display little knowledge of its varied activities."

"One is glad to see the wise provision in the University of South Africa Act whereby the privileges of their employment officers, The director of education for Darlington (Mr. A. C. Boyde) and the principal of the training college (Miss Hawtrey) spoke as to the bearing of the new education bill upon the schools of the town.

scholars who have risen to distinction. The influence on every phase of civic life exercised by individual members of our convocation is widespread and potent; for the successful students who have proceeded, after taking university degrees into all the walks of our diversified South African life, are a numerous band, having filled, and many of them now filling the most important posts in Parliament, the Civil Service, the Ministry, as well as all the professions and industries best known throughout the Union. A chosen few are members of the Privy Council, the highest honor the Empire can bestow; many are working overseas, some in very high and important positions, on behalf of that Empire. Well may we say of the old university now about to pass away, 'St. monumentum requirit circumspecte.'"

## ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

A new association entitled the Teachers' University Election Association has been formed on non-party lines by a number of prominent members of the chief associations of teachers, including the Headmistresses Association, the Association of University Women Teachers, the Assistant Mistresses Association, the Headmasters Conference, the National Association of Head Teachers, the Assistant Masters Association, the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutes, and the National Union of Teachers.

A manifesto issued by the association says:

"Questions connected with education form a large part of parliamentary activity, and in that activity the secondary and technical branches of the teaching profession have never been specifically represented. The recent developments in the franchise, more particularly with regard to university representation, seem to afford such teachers an opportunity for filling in an obvious gap, and this association has been constituted to endeavor to take advantage of this opportunity by:

(a) Selecting and endeavoring to secure the election of one or more candidates for university constituencies, who shall represent the views of secondary and technical teachers.

(b) Promoting the election of other candidates who are prepared to support those views in Parliament."

One of the most difficult of the school problems that present themselves to East Indian administrators is that which concerns the "untouchables." The mere provision of school places for the children belonging to this class of the population does not always meet their need. Even if permission to attend the general schools is given to such "out-castes," they are frequently compelled to sit on the verandas and to gather what they can of the teaching that is going on within. During the visit of the Secretary of State to India a memorial was presented to him and the Viceroy on behalf of 3,000,000 of the population of Southern India, complaining of the many social and economic disabilities imposed upon them by the Hindu caste system. Even the small number of educated men in their ranks, says the memorial, are not allowed to rise in society on account of "the general stigma attached to the community." Objection is taken to the provision of separate schools, as this emphasizes the isolation of the untouchables; on the other hand, the memorialists consider that a system of free and compulsory education would be of immense benefit to them. They seem especially to dread any proposals which would have the effect of leaving the management of state-provided schools in the hands of the high caste men, and they even think that some of the European education officers themselves are under Brahmin influence. On this subject a remarkable speech was later made by the Gaekwar of Baroda, who said that nothing else had so alienated the sympathies of the world from Hinduism, as its treatment of the depressed classes. The same reasons which impelled Hindus to ask for political justice for themselves should actuate them to show social justice to those among them supposed to be untouchable.

The borough of Darlington has had the happy idea of directing the thoughts of its citizens toward the education of their children by means of an Education Week. Addresses were given on the past, present and future of the schools. It appears that Darlington is a town of high antiquity, discoveries made in Cleveland-parade showing that it must have existed for at least 5,000 years. Its grammar school, at first a chantry school, was refounded by Queen Elizabeth. So far back as the Seventeenth Century, grants existed analogous to the scholarships of the present day. In 1702 there were 2,000 children in the schools, a number which may be compared with 11,000 at the present day. One of the aldermen explained how the Choice of Employment Act would affect the borough. He said that while the wealthier parents took considerable care in the choice of a trade or profession for their children, fathers and mothers belonging to the working classes had not always the same opportunity of selection. The act in question was designed to assist those parents who needed help in this respect, and the borough authorities were at that moment considering the appointment of local employment officers. The director of education for Darlington (Mr. A. C. Boyde) and the principal of the training college (Miss Hawtrey) spoke as to the bearing of the new education bill upon the schools of the town.

UNIVERSITY HELP  
FOR WORKINGMEN

Discussion of Mr. Mansbridge's  
Article on Activities That  
Led to Extension Movement—  
Maurice, Stuart, Toynbee

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Few educationists of the present day have clearer or more lofty ideals with regard to the work that lies before British universities and colleges than Mr. Albert Mansbridge, to whom the Workers' Educational Association owes so much for its inception and progress. He sees, and seeing he proclaims, how intimately the progress of the Commonwealth is bound up with a right adaptation of the various instruments of higher education to the wants of the community, apart from all class distinctions. "The need of the future," says Mr. Mansbridge, in the Contemporary Review, "is that the large and comprehensive visions of working people shall be reinforced by sound knowledge and the development of critical powers, in order that they may do their perfect work in the development of a State which is healthy and sound in all its parts, and beneficial in the power and influence it exerts upon all other states whatsoever. The sense of this need, existing in a more or less clearly defined manner throughout the last hundred years, explains the ferment in working-class life which has revealed itself in the development of education."

He notes how this ferment expressed itself early in the Nineteenth Century through the formation of mechanics' institutes, a movement to which attention has lately been directed in these columns in connection with the foundation of the institution at Manchester henceforth to be called the Municipal College of Technology (The Christian Science Monitor, May 9, 1918). The majority of these foundations, unlike the Midland Institute at Birmingham, and the college just referred to, passed away, their buildings and libraries remaining as a bequest to other, and sometimes non-educational bodies. Mr. Mansbridge thinks that no reliable estimate has yet been made of the influence of these institutes upon working-class and national thought; but he draws attention to the fact that events of epoch-making importance took place during the years of their power—the passing of the Reform Bill, the rise of working people in the Chartist agitation, the founding of the modern cooperative movement, and the beginning of the trade union movement.

Afterward in the middle of the century, came that educational effort which is associated as intimately with Frederick Denison Maurice as the first was with Lord Brougham. Attempts were made to found working men's colleges in all parts, up and down England, but of these only two now remain. These are the Working Men's College in London and the Vaughan Working Men's College in Leicester. Mr. Mansbridge brings out very clearly the connection of this movement with the many cooperative business enterprises that had recently been undertaken by working people. In matters connected with the purchase and distribution of goods, cooperation had succeeded, but as regards industrial organization and self-governing workshops, it had failed. That failure was put down to lack of education. Whence was the necessary higher instruction to be derived, and how were the funds for that purpose to be obtained? The second question proved to be easier of solution than the first. As early as 1840 the Rochdale Pioneers had decided to apply a portion of their surplus profits to purposes of education, and other distributing societies followed that example. The development of these schemes needed, as the writer of the article observes, skill and foresight as well as good will. Though he does not say so, it is sufficiently evident that the working men's colleges failed because these institutions allied themselves with individual men of light and leading and not with the corporate bodies from which such leaders issued. Associations must be linked with associations to perpetuate the most fruitful dealings.

When this was perceived, the North of England Council for Promoting the Higher Education of Women, the Trades Council of Nottingham, and the Rochdale Pioneers, between them, gave form and method to the university extension movement. The University of Cambridge was the first to hold out a helping hand, and Prof. James Stuart led the movement from that side.

In his "Reminiscences" occurs a passage of quite extraordinary interest. "It was at Rochdale," he says, "that the plan of having a class in connection with the university extension lectures originated. One day I was in some hurry to get away as soon as the lecture was over, and I asked the hall-keeper to allow my diagrams to remain hanging till my return next week. When I came back he said to me: 'Was one of the best things you ever did, leaving up these diagrams. We had a meeting of our members last week, and a number of them who are attending your lectures were discussing these diagrams, and they have a number of questions they want to ask you, and they are coming tonight a little before the lecture begins.' About twenty or thirty intelligent artisans met me about half an hour before the lecture began, and I found it so useful a half-hour that during the remainder of the course I always had such a meeting."

Here was an experience which, if followed to its logical conclusion, would have saved the extension move-

ment from the reproaches, often justly leveled against it, of being wanting in thoroughness and consequentiveness in its courses, and of bringing the lecturer very little into touch with his hearers. It needed the ardent appeal of Arnold Toynbee to cooperators to find a correct solution of the social problems which confronted them; it needed the wisdom of Canon and Mrs. Barnett in stimulating the thought of young Oxford and Cambridge graduates at Toynbee Hall; it needed these, and the Labor Colleges at Oxford, and much more, before the Workers' Educational Association was able squarely to face the difficulties of university tutorial courses for working people. But its work is now firmly established.

"In England alone," says Mr. Mansbridge, "over 8,000 men and women have passed through these courses, which are organized in connection with every university and university college. If it were not for the clear demonstration of experience, it would seem fatuous to expect that men and women who have undergone no educational training other than that provided in the few years of attendance at the elementary school would be willing to attend classes for three years, and, in some cases, for as many as seven or eight years. It must be remembered that the discipline of the class, though self-imposed, is severe. No absence is allowed for other than unavoidable causes. Moreover, their purpose is the acquisition of knowledge, as assisting the fulfillment of an educational ideal which is conceived not in the interests of the individual, but in the interests of citizenship. The level of intellectual achievement testified to by many eminent educationists is such as to warrant the Board of Education in making a regulation to the effect that: 'The instruction must aim at reaching, within the limits of the subject covered, the standard of university work in honors.'"

The manifold operations of the Workers' Educational Association, putting forth its efforts, as it does, not only in Great Britain, but in Australia, South Africa and Canada, are too diverse and complicated even to classify. But a good idea of its activities in Australia may be gathered from a recent article (May 30) in The Christian Science Monitor.

As to the universities themselves, they will undoubtedly benefit from association with this work. The wholly inadequate assistance they received prior to 1914 will, Mr. Mansbridge thinks, give place to reasonable financial grants, and if so, this will undoubtedly be due in part to the new view that labor takes of education. But more than that will accrue to them, he declares, in that university professors, who formerly had to be content with books and records, now have "frequent opportunity of perusing the living documents in the persons of those who have had actual experience of life and labor, and who are seeking to add thereto the power which comes from scholarship."

ARGENTINE DEPUTIES  
OPPOSE SCHOOL FEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Buenos Aires Bureau

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The Socialist deputies to Congress have presented a project tending to abolish school fees, in order to make primary education absolutely gratis. The thought inspiring this action is without doubt worthy of consideration, since present methods in the elementary schools imply a charge that weighs heavily on a certain part of the population.

Those who are not partisans of the projected measure allege that the small sum charged is not such a burden as to require abolition. To this argument it is replied that although the fee is not a real sacrifice to many, it represents an encumbrance that is not insignificant when it is borne in mind that the greater number of families have more than one child to educate, so that the charge mounts up and often becomes a serious obstacle; so much so, that in cases of proved indigence the state defrays this initial expense.

When aiming at completely free education, the fee, which is the subject of the Socialist proposal, is not the only item to be taken into consideration. The item of stationery, which is continually rising, both from the increasing cost of raw materials and from speculation, must be remembered. Books, notebooks and instruments for practical work mount up during the school year in such a manner that many families of scanty means find difficulty in maintaining their children at school. This is a well-known fact, and complaints about it are sent to the education authorities and the newspapers.

Education should be quite free, say the Socialists, not only as to fees, but also as regards textbooks and utensils, which are the heaviest item of expense in educating a child. They hold that the most logical method would be to abolish the fees entirely and provide the Council of Education with the funds necessary for a general distribution of textbooks and utensils. To put this idea into practice, they declare, would not call for an extraordinary sum, while beneficial results would soon be shown by an increased school attendance. They maintain, in brief, that private collaboration in educational work ought to be replaced as far as possible by state direction.

## HEBREW UNIVERSITY DONATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jacob H. Schiff has donated 5,000 shares of the Jewish Colonial Trust, Ltd., to the Hebrew University, the cornerstones of which were laid July 30, on the Mount of Olives in Palestine. The university was among the first of the projects for the reconstruction of Jewish Palestine proposed by the Zionist Administrative Commission.

SCHOLARSHIPS UNDER  
THE KITCHENER FUND

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The council of the Lord Kelvin National Memorial Fund have determined to enlarge the original object of the fund, which was the direct relief of disabled officers and men, and have come to the conclusion that nothing could be more proper or useful than to aid them or their sons by the foundation of scholarships for the purpose of affording sound education of an advanced character in connection with commerce or industry. The council hope that such scholarships may be of real benefit to (a) officers and men of the army and navy of suitable age; (b) sons of officers and men. For the present, the scholarships available under the latter head will be restricted to those who have lost their fathers, or whose fathers have become disabled.

In order to get the most trustworthy advice in this matter, the council appointed a strong scholarship committee, consisting of: The Right Hon. Arthur H. D. Acland (chairman of the executive committee of the Imperial College of Science and Technology), Sir Robert Blair, LL.D. (education officer, London County Council), Mr. James Currie, C. M. G. (late director of Gordon College, Khartoum), Mr. F. Fletcher (head master of Charterhouse), Mr. G. Fletcher (department of agriculture and technical instruction for Ireland), Sir Hedley Le Bas (Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund), the Hon. Pember Reeves (director of the London School of Economics), Sir John Struthers, K. C. B. (Scottish education department).

The committee in its turn sought the advice of 30 business men engaged in manufacture, transport, banking, insurance and general commercial business. The result is a scheme which has now received the approval of the council of the fund.

The scholarships will enable the holders to undertake a complete course of industrial and commercial education at any university or similar approved institution. But the Kitchener scholarship may not be held with any other scholarship; and the committee, on making their selection of students, will have regard to (a) evidence of exceptional ability, (b) submission by the candidate of a well-thought-out plan of training, and (c) the possession of a suitable minimum of scholarship preparation. The plan of training will include both works experience and college education. The former may be one, two, or three years in works between school and college, or concurrent with college education. The commercial scholarships do not at present involve a similar obligation of study or work experience. Industrial or commercial education may include a three-years' course in industrial art.

The scholarship will not, in any year, exceed £175, plus tuition fees; but in cases of students studying abroad, approved traveling expenses may be added, and in special cases a maintenance grant may be made to assist the student during the years (not exceeding six years) that he is obtaining work previous to his taking up the college course. The length of tenure at the university will, as a rule, be three years, with possibility of extension to four years. Satisfactory reports on progress and conduct are necessary for continued tenure.

The committee are prepared to assist officers and men to complete any course of training they have already begun. The facilities for traveling scholarships are clearly limited at present, but the committee would carefully consider any proposals. The latter scholarships are designed to give time for post-graduate study, including study and research abroad and at home. They will be given to approved university or other students who have completed their degree or diploma course, and are likely to profit by one, two or three years' additional study in foreign languages, commercial subjects, methods of industrial development, or scientific or technological subjects, with special reference to trade and industry in the British Empire. The case of students, too, who have completed their study under the first scholarship and desire to acquaint themselves with, say, American methods, would be considered.

## RURAL SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

GUELPH, Ont.—Members of the School of Rural Leadership have presented to the Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, a resolution urging that the rural educational system in Ontario be reconstructed. They recommend the appointment of an inspector to make a survey of conditions, with a view to the establishment of more extended privileges in country schools, so that the student in obtaining a high-school education need not leave his home life interfered with. The School of Rural Leadership is held in the summer holidays at the Ontario Agricultural College in this city, the members being rural clergymen, teachers and others who are leaders in their communities.

## UNIVERSITY WAR COURSES

MADISON, Wis.—About 50 courses, planned to prepare students for civilian service required during and after the war, as well as for service in the army and navy, are listed in a bulletin issued by the University of Wisconsin. The economics department lists courses in public finance, study of government ownership and control of railways, labor legislation and land problems in war time. The courses for army work include aerodynamics, practical gunnery and artillery fire, engineer corps fundamentals, infantry theories, military tactics, navigation and telegraphy.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Hatred Is Not Power

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE world at large has always looked upon hatred with considerable tolerance, or even with a degree of admiration. This is not difficult to explain, since hatred, being the opposite of Love, that is to say of the divine Mind, must be the false supposition that calls itself a human or mortal mind, hence it recognizes not the things of Love, of God, but only its own beliefs, or hate, which seem to itself to be very much in evidence.

Analyzing hatred, we find that it does not contain a single element of good, hence it is not a power nor a true incentive for action. Everybody who gives the matter thought knows that a true incentive for right activity will strengthen the mind, and therefore the body, whereas hating will do neither, but on the other hand will tend to corrode the tissues and change the secretions, thus destroying the body and hindering the understanding. This fact has been admitted and pointed out by the medical profession as well as by Christian Science. Christian Science supplies the explanation for this action by showing that the body is but a material stratum of the human mind. No sane person would ever think of recommending a course of hateful thoughts as a means of improving health. On this point, that it is far better to love than it is to hate, we are all more or less agreed with the doctrine of Christian Science.

If hatred, then, being not of the divine Mind, is injurious to the body, it is logically plain that Truth and Love should be beneficial to the human body, and so we find them to be in Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy makes a most excellent explanation of this fact on page 162 of "Science and Health," where she says: "Christian Science brings to the body the sunlight of Truth, which invigorates and purifies. Christian Science acts as an alternative, neutralizing error with Truth. It changes the secretions, expels humors, dissolves tumors, relaxes rigid muscles, restores carious bones to soundness. The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind." Now if the very essence of the human or

mortal mind is opposition to divine Mind, then it must be plain that a change of base must also include a yielding to divine Love, which in Science is synonymous with Truth and Life. Thus we see that Christian Science is unalterably opposed to hatred in every form and that Science necessarily contains in itself the incentive to destroy all hatred from off the face of the earth. For what hatred would do to the individual, if indulged, it would also do to the social fabric of the world, even as it is proving so clearly in the Armageddon of today.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered by all who essay to make Truth more readily understood, is that of defining the words they use. One has but to look up a word like "nothing" to see how impossible it is to define it, for when one seeks to go beyond the word itself, "no-thing," one really defines less and less and is lost in an attempt to explain in a positive manner that which is wholly negative or nothing. Just so it is with hatred and the names of its kindred false beliefs such as enmity, resentment, malice, envy, greed, and lust. All of these terms are only descriptive of mortal mind, or spiritual ignorance, and spiritual ignorance is simply a belief that nothing is something, that is, that the dream of material sense can usurp the allness of God, good; that Truth can be displaced by error, or that divine Love and its idea can be put into the shambles by hate. So hatred, through false beliefs, is just nothing claiming to be something. Hence the anomaly that the more it is exercised, the greater the bubble of its power seems to be, the less it is actually accomplishing and the more it is hastening to its doom, when it is discovered for what it really is. Therefore no one need to fear hatred or to contemplate its false claims with terror, even as Mrs. Eddy indicates on page 563 of "Science and Health." "We may well be perplexed," she says, "at human fear; and still more astounded at hatred, which lifts its hydra head, showing its horns in the many inventions of evil. But why should we stand aghast at nothingness?"

Like all other forms of false belief, hatred is infectious and begets hatred

and destruction. The world, with a few noteworthy exceptions, is not in the habit of classifying hatred among infectious diseases, but if we are to admit a mortal mind classification at all, then, judged by what it claims and by the way it seems to act, hatred is more nearly an infectious disease than anything else with which we may compare it. Because of this we have the appalling spectacle of seeing hating recommended as a means of destroying hatred, which is about as logical as the old Indian tale that declared that a serpent could swallow itself.

Is it not obvious, from what has been said, that the more we indulge hate the more hatred we shall have in evidence? Can you destroy hatred by destroying a man that hates, if you yourself are hating when you are doing it? Fighting for Principle, as all the great victories for liberty and Truth have proved, does not mean that we have to hate the deluded humanity that is fighting against us. Even if we have but a limited understanding of Principle, or God, we need not give ourselves over to the lust of hate or the hate of lust, just because it is the incentive of the ignorance of the man fighting against us. If the man against whom we seem to fight is in the wrong, it certainly is not the part of wisdom to copy the very mental attitude that led him astray.

Whether we know it or not, something of the thought of Christ Jesus will have to be assimilated if we would gain a victory that will bring us a true peace, a peace that will be a proof of progress along the highway of liberty and justice. The Master repudiated hatred, even to the death on the cross, and by that very act took the power out of death and the grave. And the Master's example was given us to imitate, not to set aside as a useless ideal. Let us rejoice, therefore, that through the understanding of the reality of divine Love, which Christian Science gives to all who seek it faithfully, we can see the nothingness of hatred and its false claim to power. Thus we shall despoil hatred of its kingdom, and annul its vainglorious boasts. "Human hate," says Mrs. Eddy, "has no legitimate mandate and no kingdom. Love is enthroned." (Science and Health, p. 454.)

## Character the Gauge

A man's period is according to the directness and intensity of his light. Not erudition, not taste, not intellect, but character describes his orbit, and determines the worlds he shall enlighten.—Bronson Alcott.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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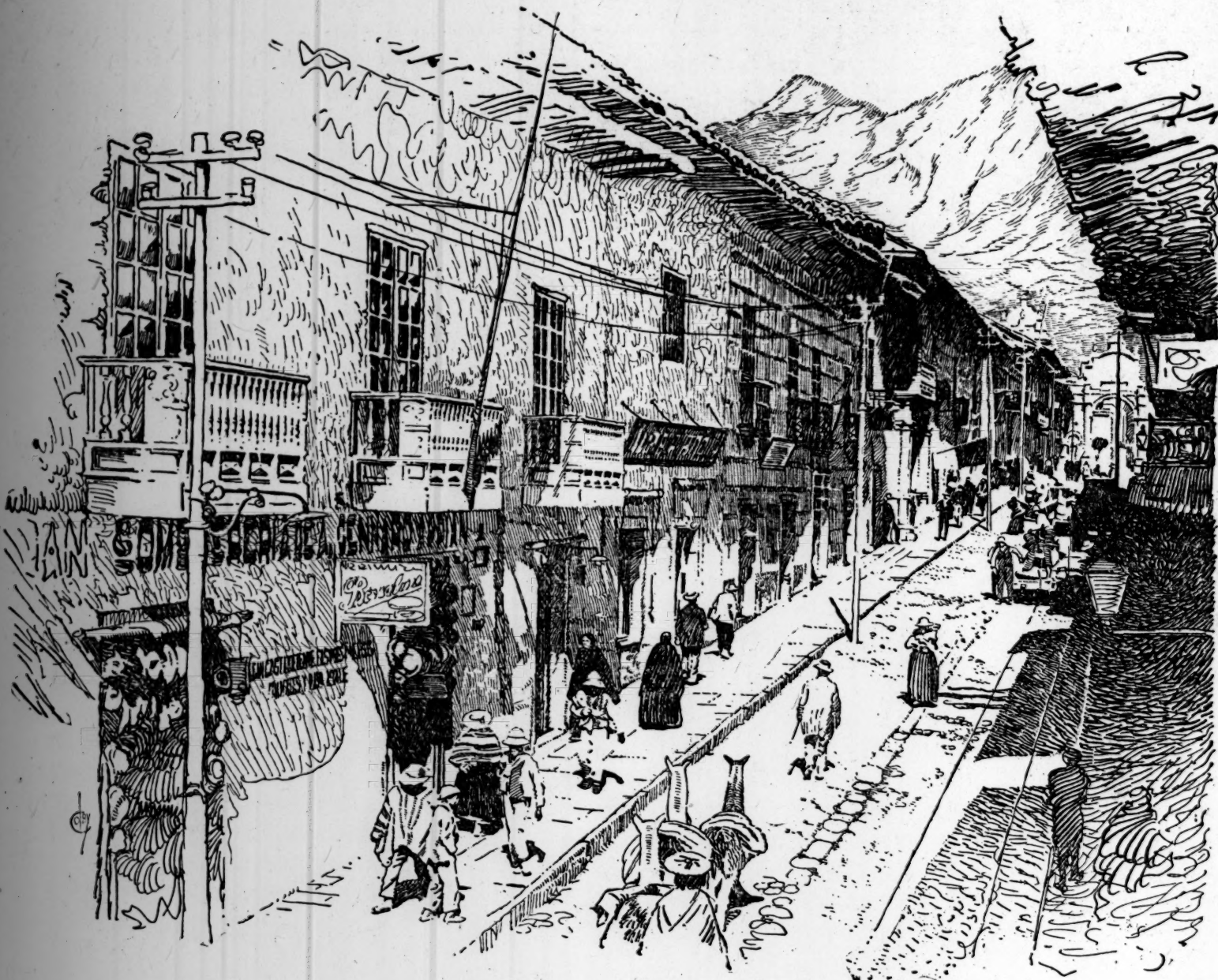
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## A Street in Cuzco, Peru

Though essentially a Spanish city in its edifices, Cuzco is predominantly Indian in its people. The Quichua language is that commonly spoken, and it is the Indian aborigines who give to the aspect of its streets and squares the picturesque which half atones for equal. They set up their little booths, sometimes covered with canvas, along the arcades and in the plazas, and loaf about in their brightly-colored ponchos and broad, flat, straw hats, the dry-weather side of the straw

covered with a sort of velvet adorned with tinsel, and the wet-weather side with red flannel. Women lean over the rough wooden balconies on the first floors of the houses, and

talk to the loungers in the plaza below. Strings of llamas bearing their burdens pass along, the only creatures who do any work. There are scarcely any wheeled vehicles, for those who

are not forced by poverty to walk, ride mostly on donkeys; and the only events are saints' days, with their processions, occurring so frequently that the habit of laziness has unequalled opportunities for confirming itself. Though the Quichuas were under the Incas a most industrious race, and still give assiduous labor to their fields, the atmosphere of the city is one of easy idleness, nothing to do, and plenty of time to do it.—James Bryce.

## At Yasnaia Poliana

Pleasant and quiet was Tolstoy's workroom at "Yasnaia Poliana, in the hush of the old park, with its avenues of immemorial birches and limes, in the noble and patriarchal retreat, one of the most charming nooks in central Russia," writes Dmitri Merezhkovski in "Tolstoy as Man and Artist." "This room, with its plain floor, arched ceiling and thick walls, was formerly a storeroom. In the hottest days of summer it was 'as cool there as in a cellar.' Various utensils, a shovel, a scythe, a saw, tongs, and a file give the furniture an idyllic and fresh charm, as of the days of childhood and Robinson Crusoe's abode."

"And everything in the house, as far as may be, matches the noble, subtle taste of the master—his love for refined simplicity. The Countess does her best to prevent the details of life vexing or alarming him. All the complicated and laborious work of house-keeping and business is in her charge. She has no helpers.

"Meanwhile the household order reigns complete. The Tolstoy's coachman had good reason for saying to Sergeyenko that the Countess was passionately fond of order. 'She is untiring, and carries into everything her vital energy, domesticity and good management.

"It is impossible to depict with adequate completeness the joyous and infectious frame of mind which reigns at Yasnaia Poliana," says an eye-witness, 'the source of which is always the host himself. I remember our games of croquet, in which all took part, children and grown-ups. We began generally after dinner and ended with the arrival of candles. I am still ready to look on the game as one of pure chance, because I played it with Tolstoy. The children are particularly fond of his society, and always want to be his partners, and are always glad when he devises some

exercise for them. To amuse me he moved, winnowed, did gymnastics, ran races and played at leap-frog and touch-last. This was some years ago. But Sergeyenko, who describes his life in recent years, says that even now he plays as he used to for whole days at lawn tennis and runs races with the children. It is a constant holiday, like some New Golden Age. 'At Tolstoy's,' he goes on, 'you always get the impression that the day is one fixed for amateur theatricals and a whole parterre of young people is getting ready for the event, filling the house with noisy merriment, in which, at times, the host joins. Especially if some amusement is got up that requires activity, endurance and skill he will look on for some time at the players and empathize in their success or failure, and often can stand it no longer, and joins in the game, displaying so much youthful ardor and muscular flexibility that often people grow quite jealous as they watch him.' Yes, it is a constant holiday, a constant game, now in the fields behind the plow, now at lawn-tennis, now in the meadows with the mowers, now sweeping up the snow for tobogganing, now in making a stove for a poor woman."

"Bers tells us of one game invented by Leo which aroused in the children very lively and noisy enthusiasm. It is called 'Numidian Cavalry,' and consists in 'Tolstoy's quite unexpectedly springing up, and raising an arm above his head, but leaving one wrist free play, while he prances about the rooms. All the children, and sometimes the adults, follow his example, just as unexpectedly.'"

## Symphony

The motion.  
The breezes fragrant from the sea.  
And cry of birds, combine one glorious symphony. —Aubrey de Vere.

## Sea and Sunrise

Till dawn  
The sea was silent as a mountain  
lawn  
When the wind speaks not, and the  
pines are dumb,  
And summer takes her fill ere autumn  
come  
Of life more soft than slumber: but  
ere day  
Rose, and the first beam smote the  
bounding bay.  
Up sprang the strength of the dark  
East, and took  
With its wide wings the waters as  
they shook,  
And hurried them huddling on a heap,  
and cast  
The full sea shoreward with a great  
glad blast,  
Blown from the heart of morning; and  
with joy . . .  
Up sprang the might of Tristram; . . .  
He watched the dim sea with a deepening  
smile,  
And felt the sound and savour and  
swift flight  
Of waves that fled beneath the fading  
night  
And died before the darkness, like  
a song  
With harps between and trumpets  
blown along  
Through the loud air of some triumph-  
ant day,  
Sink through his spirit and purge all  
sense away  
Save of the glorious gladness of his  
hour  
And all the world about to break in  
flower  
Before the sovereign laughter of the  
sun. . . . —Swinburne.

## The Harebell Poppy on the Frontiers of Tibet

By degrees the climb unfolds its full height. . . . From here there is no guessing at the neighborhood of Thundercrown, which towers away to the left round at the head of this precipice wall, which is its main southward spur; but straight ahead you have an inspiring prospect up into the huge broken rocky buttresses, the enormous lawns and gullies and shelving caps of alpine turf between the outcrops of cliff on the mountain masses that lead the eye at last to the gaunt splendors of the arete high above. . . . The easy way is very refreshing after the toil of the first ascent. More and more lavish grow the drifts of blushing rose-sweet peonies, and their pink, dainty roses never show so well as at one point beneath a fallen boulder the size of a chapel, where over them hover and flutter the expanded lavender butterflies of the harebell poppy.

I first saw the harebell poppy in bloom some five hundred feet lower down in a fold of the grass on the ascent, but have reserved its entrance on my stage for this point, when it may more

fitly take the scene, though, alas! not in this first season can I ever show you the full beauty of it, only to be revealed in its central home on the high bleak moors of the Da Tung, where for many a mile the alps are a shimmering surf of its blue drops, quivering in the delicate radiant air over an ocean of pale golden-eyed asters, amid pink-faced primulas and golden sheets of gum in the fine turf of the highlands at from twelve to fourteen thousand feet. Meconopsis quintuplinervia, in fact, "so to call her what she rightful is," by her unusually hideous and non-descriptive botanical name—which I hope her charms and her general popularity in our gardens (if she condescends to accept it) may force us to replace by some more loving and homely title as I suggest—is at present the sovereign of all her race for good breeding and refinement of exquisite charm. Gorgeousness, indeed, is the specialty of the family, a gorgeousness of size and color that often verges on the flamboyant, and threatens to topple over into the vulgar (and actually does so in the case of M. integerrima). But M. quintuplinervia has struck

out a line for herself. Not for her the crude splendor of the crimped lampshade poppy, not the flaunting scarlet of the blood poppy, the prickly hostility of rigid mace-like port of the celestial poppy. From the clump of soft and narrow-pointed leaves of grayish tone, with their hairy coat, springs up the delicate and swan-like grace of the stems, each one of which swings out a solitary hanging bell of dainty lavender soft lavender-blue that only on the sunniest of days swells open to a shallow pendant pattern; and otherwise vary but rarely, though twice I have happened on pure albinos, whose snowy loveliness was quite beyond expression, and once on an albinoid with beautifully contrasting purple base; and more often with a form that almost threatens the supremacy of the white, in which the bells are of a gentle, pure turquoise blue, through which the original lavender tone lingers only as a sort of general ghostly reminiscence that lends the blossom the changing charm of an opal in different lights, or of some fairy silk woven iridescent on an elfin loom. All over the upper alps of the northeastern march this Oread leads her delicate

dances, loving always the colder, damper slopes and situations, till at last she attains her supreme happiness in the Da Tung range, where the moss grows dense amid the scrub of small rhododendrons on all the sunless sides of the hills, and makes the poppy perfectly happy in its cool, moist bed above the rich humus where it roots.

In fact, patient though it seems of all conditions, the harebell poppy quite clearly is happier in proportion as its subterranean thirst is satisfied and its comparative dislike for grilling situations and aspects respected—until, of course, you come to the open, highest alps of all, where there is no question of shade or shelter, nor of draft and grilling either; and where, accordingly, the harebell poppy expands in a rapturous riot of well-being which can still, of course, afford no rule of culture for wholly different climates at a much lower elevation. The last possible slur on her character was removed when, for the first time in her history, I was able immediately to discern that she breaks the general rule of her family in being a sound perennial. She forms, in short, thick cushiony wads, developing densely in a mass from

very short woody rhizomes. In winter this is a brown pat of deadness, but if you look you can see the fat, comfortable buds of next year, round and plump and pale green, lurking at the heart of each lump of dead mush that represents last season's rosette; and in due time these will unfold, and each send up its single bell of beauty, and then die away with their successor at their heart. . . . On Thundercrown the harebell poppy, though her charm is such as always to be taking away your breath anew, never achieves . . . the rapture that it provokes in the Da Tung on a radiant day of July. But, to make up the general jewelry of the alpine turf is richer here and more varied, for now we draw nearer to the high lawns above the last limit of the trees and scrub. The track climbs steeply round bay after bay under the cliffs, toiling up successive spurs through coarse grass and herbage and scrub of bamboo. On the ledges close overhead on your left the snowy anemone glows in splendor, and strange dots of yellow impregnably far up on the rim of the precipice suggest the presence of the citron primula.—From Reginald Farrer's "On the Eaves of the World."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Old Order Changeth

THE amendment to the man-power bill, drafted by Senator Reed, and providing that all men exempted from military service for industrial purposes shall be liable to be called up by the War Department, in the event of their failing to render satisfactory industrial service, is one which should be accepted without demur. It is surely in the ordinary run of common morality and common equality that no man should take advantage of his exemption from military service to become an industrial slacker, or worse still to join in any concerted movement calculated to retard the output of munitions. It has been argued, and it is stated that it will be bitterly argued, that this is an interference with the workman's right of combination. What seems to be overlooked, in such an argument, is the fact that the conditions of war are not the conditions of peace, and that the calling up of a man for military service, at a small fixed rate of pay, is a far greater interference with his civil rights than any restriction which may be placed upon his rights as an industrial worker during the period of the war. The industrial worker gets a particularly high rate of pay, and is not called upon to sacrifice more than a certain proportion of his ease and social advantage. The man drafted into the army draws a comparatively insignificant rate of pay, and risks his life at all hours of the day for the safety and happiness of a man who is drawing a much greater rate of pay without incurring any risk at all.

Now it is perfectly easy to sympathize with the fears of the trades unions that they may see the results of decades of struggle for social betterment endangered by a war measure. At the same time it is hard to believe that the members of the unions really believe that their power is so weak that they would not be able to regain their pre-war privileges the moment the war came to an end. If the war has done any one thing, it is this, that it has brought the day of social equality much nearer, and has practically insured a great economic revolution the moment the treaty of peace is signed. At the beginning of the war the very fears and doubts which are now affecting labor in the United States affected labor in England. In the summer of the year 1915 two of the greatest labor leaders in the British Empire argued to a representative of this paper that the restrictions on labor, which the Government was endeavoring to impose, as a war measure, would inevitably re-rivet on labor chains which for half a century previous to the war labor had been engaged in shaking off. The whole of that argument was based on the fallacy that labor was so weak that it would not be able to take care of itself after the war, whilst it left entirely out of sight the very arguments which men like Mr. Henderson are employing today, in London, to prove that British labor will emerge from the war many times stronger than it entered it.

Mr. Henderson himself has emphasized this, and it would be difficult to point, at the present moment, to a better authority, for the member of Parliament for the Barnard Castle Division of Durham is a man who has not only served an apprenticeship as a molder, and worked his way up through the ranks of the engineers, but has held high office in the Labor Party, as well as sitting as a member of the Imperial War Cabinet, whilst, in addition, he has been the accredited representative of the British Empire to confer with the revolutionaries in Russia. But indeed Mr. Henderson has still a greater claim to attention, for he has seen the gradual trend of social revolution stretching throughout the entire four years of the present struggle in Europe. In such circumstances then the labor unions of the United States may surely accept his verdict without a qualm. And this, summed up very briefly, is Mr. Henderson's verdict, in his own words:

"A new social order is taking shape even in the midst of the stress and peril of the times. This revolution is fundamental, for it touches the springs of action in the great mass of common people. Greater changes in the material structure of society have still to come, but they will be dictated not by the exigencies of war, but by the new democratic consciousness and the new social consciousness which have come to birth in the long agony of the present struggle."

To agree with the whole of Mr. Henderson's argument, based on this text, would be impossible, for Mr. Henderson often accepts as causes what are most unquestionably effects. But it would be impossible to deny, in the face of his words, that for him, as for the labor leaders whose counsels he shares, or the labor men whose cause he helps to direct, that there is no fear whatever that social democracy will be any loser by the war.

In such circumstances there is no reason why the prophecies of ill omen that the great labor unions of the United States will stiffen their backs and fight Senator Reed's amendment, should materialize. If the labor leaders and the labor unions take such an attitude it will more than tend to upset public confidence in their own confidence in their cause. If ever there was a war which was not a war of kings, nor a war of conquest, nor a war of trade, nor a war of religion, it is surely the present Armageddon, so far, that is to say, as the Allies are concerned. A war of kings, a war of conquest, a war of trade, a war of religion, it most certainly is upon the part of the Central nations. Every one of those old efforts of evil is concentrated in the present attempt of Christian Kultur, in alliance with the Muhammadan fanaticism, to enslave mankind. But the Allies have unquestionably gone into the struggle with clean hands, in spite of every effort of the pacifists to brand them with the brand of Cain. Nobody knows this better than Mr. Henderson, who sat as a member of the War Cabinet in London, better than Monsieur Albert Thomas, who sat as a munitions minister in the Cabinet of France, better than Signor Bissolati, who has helped to expose the religious treachery of the Italian débacle. As a consequence labor, outside the little band of belligerent

pacifists, who seem to desire war in everything that does not call for physical courage, has cast in its lot unerringly and unflinchingly with all the other elements in the allied countries which have placed human freedom before territorial aggrandizement, and liberty to think before religious intolerance.

The whole subject of social reconstruction in the days beyond the war is the most interesting and the most fundamental of which it is possible to conceive. It is not so much that the old order changeth, as that the old order has changed. Of that there is no doubt at all. The interest of the situation lies rather in what the new order, to which the old is giving place, will be. Nothing will have been gained if for the subjection of men's minds to theological dogmas, there shall be substituted the subjection of men's bodies to medical theories; nothing, if the old tyranny of the autocrat shall simply give place to the new tyranny of the mob. The future of social regeneration lies in an awakened social conscience, which shall cease to make Christianity a plaything of scholars and priests, and shall restore it to what it once was, and should always have remained, the demonstrated life service of Christians.

### Loyalty Issue in Wisconsin

CITIZENS of German birth and extraction in the State of Wisconsin do not appear to be entirely convinced yet that no duality of allegiance will be tolerated in the United States. It is because there is a sentiment of divided loyalty among this element that politicians of a certain type see, or think they see, the advisability of cultivating what continues to offend American public opinion as the "German vote." To disabuse a large part of the population of Wisconsin of the erroneous belief that there is room in the United States for Germanism, or for any other nationalistic manifestation save Americanism, should be the task of the loyalists of all classes in that State in the political campaign of next fall.

It will be well worth while if Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and Socialists, who are better Americans than partisans, shall throw all ordinary political ties to the winds this year and unite upon the common basis of America for Americans. The issue that is raised by politicians catering for the support of persons of alien inclinations and affections should be met in the coming elections and decided definitely, and for all time. The quicker the last vestige of Deutschum is eliminated in Wisconsin, or in any other State in which it may have taken root, the better for all concerned.

Governor Philipp, it appears, has decided to stand for reelection. He has no rightful claim upon the support of any loyal citizen. He has not played fairly with the nation; he has not been straight with the Allies. He has sought to win and hold the favor of the enemies of both. His record proves him to be lacking in stalwart and steadfast patriotism. It has been summarized succinctly by one on the ground, who says: "Mr. Philipp was totally lacking in vision during the long period when American rights were being invaded. He would have cut off even the food supplies to the Allies, though this meant defeat to them. He was against the passage of the Selective Draft Law, preferring to let America respond as best she might with the volunteer system. He would have sent no United States troops to France." In short, he favored what the pro-German element in his State favored, and he is apparently striving to serve that now, rather than the pro-American element.

In Wisconsin, as elsewhere, recent events have changed the tune of the German sympathizers. They realize that Germany is doomed to defeat. They would now break her fall. They want to save the Empire so that some day it may try again. And they apparently think that if they can get the United States to act as a fender, the Hohenzollerns, the military caste, kultur, and everything that has made the German system odious to civilization, can be saved. Parrot-like they are repeating the Berlinese plea, "What we want is an honorable peace"; that is, a peace which would allow Germany to escape the full consequences of her deeds. And they have succeeded so far as to get Governor Philipp to announce that he, too, favors an "honorable" peace, evidently meaning a peace that will let Germany out, to use a popular expression, "somewhat damaged, but still in the ring."

There is no better place in which to nip this propaganda than in Wisconsin; there will be no better opportunity for the nipping of it than the fall election will afford. In order to accomplish this end, no side issues should be permitted to enter the campaign, and the only political line drawn should be one separating those who are fit to enjoy the privileges of citizenship in a republic from those who are not.

The war will not be entirely or happily over, for the United States, until Prussianism shall be crushed within as well as without its borders.

### The Problem of Nationality in India

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER once declared that Indian "discontent" was wiser than the Irish variety. Of the former, it may be truly said that, in so far as it emanates from the thinking and responsible sections of the Indian population, it does not make trouble for India or its rulers. All that the leaders of India today claim as their perfectly legitimate right, is an active participation in the affairs of the British Empire by the adoption, for India, of some wise measure of political self-expression. It has already been stated in these columns that the war is the index finger pointing to this logical culmination of British rule and statesmanship. One does not thereby include that form of Indian agitation which is responsible for the recent ill-timed and indiscreet Home Rule Mission to England. That mission was very properly stopped en route, and called forth the uncompromising disapproval of the most representative Indians themselves. That it was inopportune and ill-advised is sufficiently indicated by the scheme, soon to be submitted to the British Parliament, for a limited Home Rule, for which the sponsors are the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. It is understood that the measure is not yet complete in all

its details; but its urgency is fully recognized in government circles.

It can be safely said that upon this plan of a limited Home Rule for India is staked much of the faith in that new liberalism which has arisen in Great Britain since the outbreak of hostilities. Mr. Montagu as a far-sighted "reformer" is in a sense a discovery of the war, as far as India is concerned, just as is Mr. Fisher, in regard to the great problem of educational reform in Great Britain. Both men have bent their talents and energies toward working out great epoch-making reforms. Mr. Montagu, after the manner of his kind, has been boldly outspoken. He early characterized the British system in India as antiquated, and made a six months' personal study of that system on the spot. Traveling extensively throughout India, he consulted with native rulers and Anglo-Indian statesmen. He must have come face to face with many difficulties and apparently insurmountable obstacles. For instance, there was the serious problem of incipient turbulence in India that had to be met. But Mr. Montagu, assisted by the sanest politicians of the Empire, notwithstanding has managed to evolve a scheme of Indian political reform which has already had a good reception in government circles. On the occasion when Mr. Montagu introduced the Indian budget in the House of Commons he explained to a sympathetic audience the nature of his proposal to widen the Indian electorate.

Indian reform cannot be escaped from. As Mr. Montagu rightly said, the bases of the reforms recommended "were the logical and inevitable outcome of over a century of Indian history," since Indians today were saying to their rulers in effect: "You British have taught us the value of self-government, set us on the road to obtain it." The franchise is coming to India, and nothing is more eloquent of the difference which divides the East from the West, than the circumstance that the people will have to be exercised in the use of the vote. In other words those who will free the Indian are at the same time going to show him how to be free.

A free, self-governing responsible India does not of course imply the abandonment of British control to the future electorate. The creation of another Dominion within the Empire is not the immediate problem. India is as yet far from being prepared to take an equal place among the civilized nations of the world. The main question involved in Indian reform undoubtedly is how the just demands of India for a larger share in the government of the country can be met without impairing the supreme authority of the Governor-General in Council. Meanwhile, the frankness, the confidence and the fearlessness with which the British people are approaching this vital measure for extending nationality to the country along constitutional lines is one of the striking features of our time. True, the peoples of India may not as a whole desire Home Rule. It has even been said that at present 95 per cent of them would be unable to exercise the franchise even if it were granted to them. But the time will assuredly come when India will learn to bless the hand that gave to it the forms of progressive government, and raised it to the rank of one of the great nations of the world.

### A Frontier Station

FRONTIER stations are seldom places of happy experience. They generally mean the rude interruption of a long journey, unsettlements and upheavals, the entire displacement of belongings and the necessity of performing over again that process of "contraption and contrivance" with which the experienced traveler prefaces a journey of any length. And yet for the real traveler, for the man to whom a journey is ever a mild adventure, there is always something peculiarly attractive about frontier stations. They and everything connected with them are generally very true to type, and one welcomes the types as old friends. There is always, for instance, the man who "never has any trouble," for whom the officials seem to be specially on the look-out that they may shower consideration upon him, and there is always the man or the woman "just behind, mind you," who, full of conscious innocence and rectitude, is subject to all manner of searchings, as far as baggage is concerned, and emerges on to the platform again consumed with protest.

Then there is the genial, courteous official, the man who needs not to speak your language in order to make himself understood; the man all smiles and bows and deprecating movements, a product essentially of France. And there is the man of bearlike mien and voice, whose one object in life seems to be to attain a "great inarticulateness of speech," a product, if the facts must be disclosed, of the other side of the line, if the journey is being made eastward from Paris.

Then there is this about all frontier experiences, they are almost always, amongst travelers, very reliable experiences. Your true traveler never knows when he too may pass that way, and so, every now and again—one speaks of course of the days before the war—as the train ran through the darkness along the banks of the Danube, through the foothills of the Vosges, or panted up the spirals to the Gotthard, one was glad to meet the inevitable man who knew every or almost every frontier station in Europe.

There is, however, another view of the frontier station which, to the "man of imagination," is very precious. It is a feeling much more delicate than that engendered by the approach to a new land from the sea. Then, the break with the old has been gradual, the great stretch of water in between has been a kind of no man's land and the new shore is approached slowly, and is much heralded. But to run along the banks of the Marne on a late summer evening; to rush into Nancy under cover of night, and then, in the early hours of the morning, to be called out at the frontier, and to realize that, just at the end of the platform, is another country, in name at any rate, is to be favored with an experience which nothing else but "the frontier" can afford.

Nature takes no note of it all, of course. The moon, maybe, shines lazily through the mists of the small hours, and hills, fields and clumps of trees show up through a thin white veil little different on either side of the line. The cornrake in the dewy meadows of France, answers

as a matter of course the cornrake in the dewy meadows of Alsace, and the Alsatian bat now clings to a tree in his own country, and the next moment has performed his wild gyration through the still air and landed on a tree in France.

One has time to note all this as, released from inspection, one walks up and down the little platform. For, as is the case with the platforms of all wayside stations, almost the world over, there is a strange desertion and a strange silence at either end, voices sound far away and there drift in softly all the night sounds of the countryside, the gurgle, maybe, of a little stream, the whirr of the wings of the stag beetle, or the "husky remark" of a cow in a field close by. And it makes little difference which end one is at. The birds of the air and the beasts of the field know as little of frontiers as does the "field" itself.

### Notes and Comments

THE recent unfortunate experience of certain papers in calculating prisoners, during the Marne drive, on what Mr. Whistler was wont to call the "pot shot" system, seems to have left the culprits scathless. These papers, like the Bourbons, forget nothing and learn nothing. Still it is unfortunate that one of them should have printed a large heading to the effect that 70,000 prisoners had been taken in the latest drive, at the very moment when Sir Douglas Haig was announcing that the real total was 28,000. But then these papers have the advantage always over the commander-in-chief, that they possess an office boy. Then again, it must be particularly irritating to have announced in black type as a head to your paper, "French capture Lassigny Heights," several hours before the French War Office informs the public that the battle for these heights is going on in the shape of an effort to outflank them on the southeast, which gives hope of success. But then, again, what is the use of a printing press except to print?

IT APPEARS that even French people have felt some hesitation as to how the name of the French generalissimo should be pronounced—Foch with a soft or hard termination. The question has been asked in the columns of newspapers and has received diametrically opposite answers. But there should be no further hesitation now that it is known that the general pronounces his own name with a soft ch as in Hoche. The Foch family is native of Tarbes and in that part of the country ch is always soft, as in the town of Auch, the river Buech, etc.

THE city of Denver, Col., one of the most beautiful and prosperous communities in the West of the United States, had no place on the map sixty years ago. In September, 1858, the Russell gold-seeking expedition squatted on the site. At that time all the lands between the Rocky Mountains and Kansas were claimed by the Arapahoe Indians. It is difficult to realize that less than two generations have passed since the chief of that tribe, in the kindness of his heart, permitted the paleface to erect the first cabin on Cherry Creek; as difficult, almost, as it would have been then for the gentle Arapahoe brave to have imagined what the building of that crude habitation would lead to.

THE French public are faced with a further cutting down of the size of their papers. Instead of appearing on two days in the single sheet format, the papers will have to practice this self-denying ordinance on four days, or perhaps more, out of the seven. The peculiar thing about press conditions in France at this juncture is the fact that while on the one hand materials are not plentiful, to put it very mildly, on the other, the number of new sheets which have appeared during the last year is extraordinarily large. Some, it is true, are ephemeral productions, but others have come to stay. How best to secure economy is a difficult question in a country where men and women could as well do without their daily bread as their daily papers.

A KANSAS newspaper inquires as to the present whereabouts of the veteran of the Civil War who used to tell, concerning the Battle of Vicksburg: "An' Gin'ril Grant came down the line to my company, and asked, 'Is Hyronimus Hardacre here?' an' I said, 'Yes, Gin'ril, an' he says, 'Then, let the battle go on.' That, however, is only one of several versions. Another runs: "It was at Petersburg, Va. We was goin' into the biggest engagement of the campaign. Suddenly Gin'ril Grant called up one of his aides and asked, 'Is Private Jeremiah Higgins in the field?' 'He's just fallen into line over yonder,' says the aide. 'Then,' says the Gin'ril, 'what are we waitin' for?' It must be true, for Mr. Higgins used to tell this himself.

THE Prime Minister of Newfoundland, Dr. W. F. Lloyd, approached the use of the word "colony" from quite a different standpoint to that which sees in the term something derogatory. It was at the luncheon of the British Empire Producers' Organization that he said: "We make no fuss about regarding ourselves as a colony. Proud as we are of being the newest dominion, we are prouder still of being the oldest colony of the British Crown. We never hesitate to use the word 'colony.'" Dr. Lloyd was thinking of that "worthy gentleman our countryman Sir Humfrey Gilbert, knight, who," says Richard Hakluyt, "was the first of our nation that carried people to erect an habitation and government in those Northernly countreys of America."

It is too honorable an origin to be lost sight of for a moment, and though Newfoundland wears the title dominion with the pride which her actions in this great testing time of nations entitles her to feel, she does not cast off the word colony as a garment unfit for her new dignities. Why should she? The word is Roman, used by the Romans to designate a settlement of Roman citizens in a hostile or newly conquered country where they, retaining their Roman citizenship, received lands and acted as garrison. A pretty exact definition of the performance of Sir Humfrey Gilbert. They also used it for a Greek word meaning literally "people from home." It must be confessed that Dr. Lloyd evidently knew full well what he was talking about when he declared Newfoundland's loyalty to that ancient word, colony.